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The Bombay Gazette

No. 1,892 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L	HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	14th Jan.
—	NIZAM	2725	500	R. Hazlewood	21st ,,
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M	ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—	SIAM	2041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L	MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	4024	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M	TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrin	1st Apl
L	GANGES	4196	840	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2725	500	R. Hazlewood	15th ,,
L	COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	2930	600	L. H. Moule	8th May.
—	SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Asshdown	20th May.
					TUESDAY.
M	BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	200	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	1st ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Asshdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay,	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	6,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April
M. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORNIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

See Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO LLOYD'S HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th Jan. 1887
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th ,,
XANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Hechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,568	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 27, 1886.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,' 4,100 tons, 500 H P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grinedlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA ..... 1978 tons, about 18th March.
s.s. HEWZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HAZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 12, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz., Rs.	27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ,, ,,	31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ,, ,,	35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use ,, ,,	60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."
"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."
"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."
"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in.
Re. 0 12	Re. 1 0	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.

BATH BLANKET.
A great Luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY the 13th January 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and to pass the audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1886.
2. To elect Directors in room of those retiring in accordance with the articles of association.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 13th January 1887, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th December 1886.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, built to order by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new English-built BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
One new English-built DOGCART.

A set of English-made new four in hand Harness, a few single and double sets of Harness and Carriage Lamps.

And a fresh supply of best real MOKHA COFFEE.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 ,,	,,	2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ ,,	,, (thin)	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash:—

BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 220
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 250
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 300
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	400 and ,, 550
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, metal work, electro-plated	,, 600
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, same as above	,, 700
"SCHIEDMAYER" WALNUT SQUARE, iron frame	280 and ,, 400
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,, 750
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	,, 650
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc.	,, 450
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc.	,, 500
BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	,, 550

The above instruments have either been taken in exchange for new instruments, or returned from hire. Many of them are nearly equal to new and stand in time better than many of the cheap new Pianos that are sold.

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free to mports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT.
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

BEERS, STOUTS.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, Bottled by Burke, Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

DECCAN BREWERY BEER AND STOUT. Best Beer, good and sound, Per 5 gallon cask, Rs. 8 (cask additional.)

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Burke, Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms facethe South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
PROFESSOR VOLPI'S
CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
ITALIAN BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.
VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate charges. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.
FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.
THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1887 will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Nusur Deputy Collector, Satara, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February 1887.
For further particulars apply to that officer.
G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Satara.
Satara, 7th January 1887.

THE POONA POULTRY SHOW
OPEN TO ALL INDIA.
The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that there will be
A POULTRY SHOW AT POONA
ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1887,
which it is hoped, may become a permanent addition to the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Show.
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
Their Excellencies Lady Reay and Lady Arbuthnot have also kindly consented to be Patronesses.
The following ladies have kindly consented to join the Committee for the purpose of the Poultry Show only :—
Mrs. Westrop. Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. LaTouche. Mrs. Osanne.
Mrs. Downing.
Joint Secretary for the Poultry Show.—Mr. S. Kyte.
The Committee are very desirous of encouraging the importation of fresh foreign birds of the truest breeds into the Presidency, and for this reason the following special prizes are offered :—
CLASS I.
LORD REAY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For he best Pen or Basket of true bred Dorkings.
CLASS II.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best imported Pen or Basket of true bred Cochins.
CLASS III.
MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Busrah Fowls
CLASS IV.
GENERAL KNOWLE'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Brahmahs
CLASS V.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Spanish Fowls
CLASS VI.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Hamburghs
CLASS VII.
THE HONORABLE Mr. NAYLOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 25.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Malay or Game Fowl.
The following Prizes are also offered by the Society for the best Pen or Basket of Half or Cross Breeds :—
CLASS VIII. (Brahmahs.)

1 Brahmahs bred with Busrah	10	3 Brahmahs bred with Dorking	10
2 Brahmahs bred with Game	10		

CLASS IX. (Cochin Chinas.)

1 Cochin Chinas bred with Busrah	10	3 Cochin Chinas bred with Dorking	10
2 Cochin Chinas bred with Game	10		

CLASS X. SPANISH.

1 Spanish bred with Busrah	10	2 Spanish bred with Dorking	10

CLASS XI. SHANGHAI.

1 Shanghai bred with Busrah	10	2 Shanghai bred with Dorking	10

CLASS XII. HAMBURGHS.

1 Hamburghs bred with Busrah	10	2 Hamburghs bred with Dorking	10

CLASS XIII. (Game or Malay.)
1 Game or Malay bred with Country 10
CLASS XIV. (Bantams.)
1 For the best Pen or Basket of pure Brahmahs 10
2 For the best Pen or Basket of pure China 10
3 For the best Pen or Basket of Silk Japanese 10
CLASS XV.
1 Country fowls ..... 5 | 2 Frizzled fowls 5
CLASS XVI. (Turkeys).
1 Pair of Ahmedabad ..... 10 | 2 Pair of Goa 10
3 Pair of Locally bred 8
CLASS XVII (Geese).
1 Pen or Basket, Toulouse .. 10 | 2 Pen or Basket, Sues 10
3 Pen or Basket, Country-bred 5
CLASS XVIII (Ducks.)
1 Pen or Basket Rouen .. 10 | 3 Pen or Basket Goa 8
2 Pen or Basket Aylesbury ..... 10 | 4 Pen or Basket Locally bred 5
CLASS XIX (Guinea Fowls.)
1 Pen or Basket, Grey | 2 Pen or Basket With Speckled ..... 10 | Speckled 10
Other prizes for Pigeons, &c. will also be awarded.
GENERAL RULES OF POULTRY SHOW.
The Poultry to be in the yard at Bhamboorda on the afternoon of 6th February.
1. Except in the case of Turkeys, which, as above stated, will be placed in pairs, every Pen or Basket must contain one cock and 2 hen birds
2. Every Pen or Basket of fowls may be purchased at such price as the Exhibitor may affix to it.
3. Sickly fowls will not be admitted, and fowls becoming sick will be removed from the Show.
4. The Society will take care that water and water-troughs are supplied gratis and that food of all sorts can be purchased on the spot at minimum rates.
5. The Society will arrange with the Railway Companies for the conveyance of fowls for Exhibition by passenger trains to and from the Show at reduced freight.
6. The Society will provide enclosures and protection from sun and weather.
7. The Society will also provide the Police to guard the Show, but will not be responsible for thefts.
8. The Society reserves to itself the power, if the working Committee thinks fit, of withholding Prizes and of devoting the money withheld to extra Prizes and also of giving extra Prizes for rare breeds if Funds suffice.
NOTE.—Bombay Agents.—Messrs. William Watson & Co. of 28 Apollo Street, Fort, have kindly consented to act as Bombay Agents, and further information can be obtained from them.
The G. I. P. R. and S. M. R. have consented to carry poultry by Passenger (except Mail) Trains at half the usual charges. It is hoped the other Railways will follow.
S. KYTE,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Poultry Show.

MEDICATED
JAPANESE
SANITARY PAPERS !
SANITARY PAPERS ! !
A perfectly pure article for the Toilet and Lavatory.
ANTICEPTIC AND HYGIENIC.
This most useful Household requisite is made of the very best materials entirely free from all Pernicious Chemicals. Is almost as soft as silk, and although it is very tough will readily dissolve in water.
It is confidentially recommended
As the best article ever produced for the
Particular Purpose for which
It is intended.

	Rs. a.
Japanese Sanitary Paper in Pkts. of 500 sheets.	0 8
Do. do. do. 1,000	0 12
Do. do. Rolls each	0 12
Do. do. Roll cutters each	1 0

STRAY LEAVES !
STRAY LEAVES !
From Japanese Papers, per volume 0 12
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
SPECIAL REMEDIES.
MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.
THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re. 1 and 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot. Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS and SEXUAL DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from Fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW on "Mount Nepean road" Malabar Hill, for rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation, called for FRIDAY, 14th inst., motions to the following effect will be proposed—(1) by the Chairman, Seconded by Dosabhai Framji, Esq., That, sanction be given to the expenditure, of one lakh of Rupees towards the cost of commemorating the Jubilee of the Reign of the "Queen-Empress." (2) by T. Blaney, Esq., "That the sum of Rs. 80,000 of the proposed grant be devoted to the purpose of providing health resorts for the Hindu and Mahomedan poors of Bombay." (3) by K. M. Shroff, Esq., "That Rs. 80,000 out of the intended grant be devoted to the formation of a Natural History Museum in Bombay."
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secy, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th January, 1887.

THE SOUTHERN
LIVER REGULATOR,
FOR ALL BILLIOUS DISEASES AND DISORDERS Arising from
TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER,
Dyspepsia, Billious Headache, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Restlessness, &c.
IT IS USED
As an Evacuant in Dysentery, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Colic, and as a Laxative in Chills and Fever and in Female Complaints,
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No MEDICINE can equal it for its Prompt and Mild Effects,
And being PURE VEGETABLE can be used with Perfect Safety.
Per Bottle, Rs. 4-4.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

PUBLIC MEETING.
Bombay, 5th January 1887.
To DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.
SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Bombay, request that you will be pleased to CONVENE a MEETING of the CITIZENS at an early date, to consider the steps which should be taken for celebrating the JUBILEE of the REIGN of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of INDIA.
We have the honour to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Servants

Henry Morland	J O Selby
C Sargent	R H Duxbury
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Cawasjee Hormusjee GGMC
Muncuidass Nathoobhoy	Jehangier B Murzban
F L Charles.	Cawasjee Dady Limjee
A B Portman	Bhaishunker Nanabhai
Gratian Geary	Jayavilas Umiashunker
Framjee Dinshaw Petit	Yajnik
C P Cooper	Raghunath N. Khote
T S Weir	Guinpatrao Shasker
Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy	Currimbhoy Ebrahim
John Marshall	F D Parker
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	Ritenzi Walton
Nanabhoy B Jeejibhoy	R D Sethna
H Curwen	H N Khory
Doabbai Framji	Hurkisondas Murotumdas
G T Beville	Abdoolla M Dhuramsi
R M Sayani	Rehmubhai Allana
Sorabjee S Bengalee	Shivji Dhurmaji
Vurjeewandas Madhowdas,	Cursondass Vallabdas
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.	Muljee Bhowindas Barbhoya
Burdroodin Tyabji.	Goverdhundas Gokuldas
J. Cawasjee Jehangir.	Tejpal
Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Petit	Ardaseer Framjee Moos
Pestonjum Dustur Behramji Sunjana	Nanabhai R Khaira
C Tyabji	Geo Waters
D McLauchlan Slater	K R Cama
Vandrawandas Purshotumdas	Jalbhoy Ardashir Sett
G Morewether	G Cotton
Phillip C de Souza	Sorabjee Framjee
Muncuidjee N Banajee	Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejibhoy
H Wynford Barrow	Muncherjee C Murzban
Gerald Martin	Thucker Luckmidas Khimji
Damodher Thackerey Mooljee	Frank H Souter
Tribhowandas Vurjeewundas	Pherozshaw M Mehta
Vinayek Ramchundra Luxmonjee	Madhowdas Gokuldas Liladhur Pasta
Damodardas Gopidas	Lyttleton H Bayley
N Futehally	J H Grant
Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy	Nanabhai Haridas
M H Hakim	Charles H Forbes
Ecknath Raghunath Khote	Eduljee Rustomjee
K M Shroff	Chuturbhoy Morarjee
James G Smith	Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee
W M Macaulay	R N Servai
S D Sassoon	Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jeejibhoy
A M Gubbay	Furdoonji Jamsetji Furdoonji
John Fleming	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Fred Kirby	G A Barnett
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dobash	K T Telang
	J M Sleater
	W S S Bisset
	W Fraser
	T S Weir
	James Leask

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby give Notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 12th January 1887.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.)
JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.....Plaintiff
vs.
DHUNCOREBAI, widow and legal heir and representative of MOHUNDAS RADHIKADAS BAWA.....defendant.
WHEREAS by an order made by the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in the above suit on the 8th day of October, 1885, in Chambers, it was ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should proceed to sell by public Auction the right, title and interest if any of the late defendant Mohundas Ranhikadas as now deceased and of Duncorebai his widow, as his legal representative in the immoveable properties attached therein on the 8th day of September, 1873, that is to say namely, a property No. 11, situate at Picquet Road outs de the Fort, a property No. 14, situate at Khetwadi outside the Fort, and a property No. 207 situate at Malabar Hill outside the Fort, and which lands and premises are as is alleged more particularly described as follows, *vide licet*.
1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon situate on the Picquet Road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolcshwar, and bounded as follows :-On or towards the south by the Sailors' Home and partly by the Picquet Road and partly by Espiande Cross Road, on or towards the north by Mahajan's property, on or towards the east by the Sailors' Home, and on or towards the west by Picquet Road.
2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, standing thereon, and situate at Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhoolcshwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by New Khetwady Road, on or towards the north by the property of Vullubdas Purbhudas, on or towards the east by the property of Gopikisonji Vittoji Mahanji, and on or towards the west by the property of Syed Hoosein Abshaw bin Syed Mahomed Alishaw, and
3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and situate at Malabar Hill outside Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by the property of Sorabjee Manockji, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the east and west by the property of Sorabjee Manockji.
NOW it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said order, dated the 8th day of October, 1885, put up for sale by public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Dhuncorebai in the said lands and premises.
The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3 p. m., on Monday, the 14th day of February 1887.
The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-20 p.m., on Monday, the 14th day of February 1887.
The property thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 1.th day of February 1887.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.
The claim of Gungabai, wife of Sadoo Dayaldas Kessonji, to all the property mentioned in para. 3 of the warrant of sale, dated 15th April 1886, excepting a chawl consisting of shops, being a portion of the said property.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said defendant Dhuncorebai to the same or to any interest therein.
The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the prices of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 12th day of January 1887.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. HORE, CONORY and BROWN, Attornies for Plaintiff.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A COMPOUNDER REQUIRED. Apply TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

REQUIRED a NATIVE DOCTOR, apply Messrs. WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL & Co., Fort.

Some Gold Fish for sale at Mr. Kerigan's, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED a Second-hand English LANDAU in good order. Address J, H., care of this Paper.

HARD FELT HATS, Rs. 6 each. Colours : Browns, Drabs, Terra Cotta, Smoke, Coffee Black, &c: THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

BAMBOO and BEADS CHICKS, Flower and Bird pattern, just arrived from Japan. Very few. Please enquire of EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, 41 and 46 Meadow Street.

ICES ! ICES ! ! Pineapple and Strawberry Cream, Rose-water Ice, Ham, Bacon and Cheese, annas 12 per lb. Gilmanstore, Confectionery, &c., &c., MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY.—Received by the Mail Our New Stock of Post-bands Cards, Notepaper Covers, Blotting Books, Cabinets, Inkstands and Novelties. Prices Cheap, SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO MERCHANTS.—A respectable Parsee having knowledge of English and Continental textiles and thoroughly understanding Bazaar and Office work solicits engagement as a Salesman. Apply X. Y. Z., care of this Paper.

VIENNA BEER.—Just received a consignment of Dreher's Vienna Beer in excellent condition in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 6 doz. pints at Rs. 5-12 per doz. qts. and Rs. 3-12 per doz. pints. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

SPECIAL TEMPERANCE MEETING for English-speaking Native Gentlemen will be held D. V. THIS EVENING THURSDAY the 13th at 8 p.m. in the Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, when the Revd. J. Nelson Gregson will address the Meeting on the Temperance movement in Guzerat.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best yet produced. A treasure in every house. No home need now be without one of them. For cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system. 5, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED an experienced COTTON SELECTOR for a Mill. Apply stating salary expected, N., care of this Office.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY 17th Jany. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, a Gentleman's Court Dress (period 1760) only once worn.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1 ; postage, 1 anna.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the you spend ? A single trial will convince such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Ra Row.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Re. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENSES just to hand 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10 ; early application requested.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAROMEL & Co., 16, Meadow-street

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

RE THE NEW DHURRUMBEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.—The SALE of the Mills of the abovenamed Company is POSTPONED *sine die*.—Dated this 10th day of January 1887. NANU & HORMASJEE, Attorneys to the Executors of the late Seth Kessowjee Jadowjee.

FOR SALE.—Siliocate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE, of the finest Brands, at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE of valuable immoveable properties in Mody-street, Fort.
THIS DAY THURSAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Nugindas Hurjivundass the mortgagee, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and risk of the mortgagors Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff, doing business in partnership under the name of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff (Insolvents), the following valuable Landed Property viz :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Mody Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of the Registrar of Fort ; and containing by admeasurement about (117) square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee Suntook, on the East by the said Mody Street, on the South by a passage, and on the West by a passage belonging to Nowrojee Jamsetjee.
Also on the same day and place, at 4-30 p.m., by order of Syed Ahmed bin Ameer Al-droos, the mortgagee, by virtue of mortgage deed dated 8th June 1882 ; and with the consent of the said C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. ; and on account and risk of the said Insolvents (the mortgagors).
All that piece or parcel of Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement about (167) square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Mody Street, on the West by the property of Hormasjee Suntook, on the South by the property of Rheemchund Motichund, and on the North by the property of Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff, and which said Land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Under No. ( ), and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale Apply to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, Solicitors to the Mortgagees, at their Office in Church-gate-street, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 13, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 14th to MONDAY the 24th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 24th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December 1886.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Bombay, 5th January, 1887. Secretary and Treasurer.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION of LONDON, Limited.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, now
F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES. BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c.,
Stock on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY, AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS.
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES & LOCKS.
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
SELLING OFF ! SELLING OFF !
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.
Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.
Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.
Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.
Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children
AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary feelings of the exhausted, to invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), for which he obtained the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 4, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, lidded from the public, they vacate their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprising power in controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF HIS BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan MacGregor (s), from Liverpool ; and Knight of St. John (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Regal (s), for Havre.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 8th inst., shows an increase of Rs. 3,909 in receipts.

LOST.—Balchund Muneeram, living at Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that he dropped, on Tuesday forenoon, three cheques on the Bombay Bank and one currency note for Rs. 1,000, somewhere about that street.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,931. Of these 644 were new admissions, consisting of 263 Hindoos, 289 Musulmans, 79 Parsees, and 13 Christians. The average daily attendance was 62·29.

THEFT.—Janoo Sonoo was yesterday convicted at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing 9 annas and 6 pies in cash, the property of Baloo Mahadeo, a fellow-labourer, living in the same house with him at Khetwady. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Mahomed Hoosain was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night at Parell Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The accused, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHINESE BURGLAR.—Aba Bapoo, the Chinese burglar, was again placed before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a revolver, the property of Capt G. C. Boupell. The facts of the case have appeared already. Further evidence was recorded, and the accused committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions. This man has already served 25 years in her Majesty's jails.

A MYSTERIOUS THEFT.—Mr. Macbeth, Consulting Engineer, residing at Apollo Street, Fort, reported to the police on Tuesday, that he found missing from his godown on Monday, the 10th instant, nineteen iron drums, containing boiler composition, valued at Rs. 586. The articles were supposed to have been stolen from the godown some time between the 10th June 1886 and the 10th instant. Enquiries are being made by the police regarding the alleged thefts.

CHEATING.—Abdul Raymon Abdul Cadur, recently a servant in the employ of Hajee Esuff Hajee Fazla, the owner of landed property, houses, &c., at Gilder Street, Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing Dr. F. Hancobe to deliver to him Rs. 8. On the evidence adduced the accused was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

A SELFISH MONEY CHANGER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Rama Bewa before Mr. Ryan with having obtained money under false pretences. It appeared that the accused had once been employed in the office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown. He passed his time in the streets in front of the office, and used to stop peons and others seeking change for notes, and inform them that his master would give the required change. On three occasions he stopped peons sent to change banknotes, and taking the money from them he entered the office, but made off by a backstaircase which opened into another street. The men who had thus been cheated reported the matter to the police. Inquiries were made and resulted in the arrest of the accused. When in custody, the prisoner admitted he had taken notes from different sepoys and kept the money. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presided ; and the other members present were Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Colonel Portman, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee [illegible], Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, R. M. Sayani, and M. N. Banajee.

THE RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER.

The Council took up further consideration of the following motion moved, on the 6th instant, by Surgeon-Major Waters, seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Portman—"That, in the opinion of the Town Council, it is desirable that the Rajabai Clock Tower should continue to be illuminated. That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government with a view to ascertaining what steps it is intended to take for re-illuminating the clock.

Dr. Waters spoke as to the desirability of re-lighting the clock as had already been arranged with Government. He suggested that the Commissioner be asked to communicate with Government on the subject.

Colonel Portman seconded the motion, remarking that he was told by the Hon. Mr. Richey that steps were being taken by Government in the matter, and that they were considering the best mode of illuminating the tower.

The Council then adopted the motion unanimously.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S JUBILEE.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the chairman, moved, according to notice of motion given by him, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure, from Surplus Cash Balance, of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of commemorating the Jubilee of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the chairman, said: In accordance with the notice of motion which I have already given, it affords me great pleasure to move that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure, from surplus cash balance, of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of commemorating the Jubilee reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Gentlemen, I am sure you do not want words from me to prove to the Council our duty in this matter. So great and general has been the desire of the people in all parts of her Majesty's dominions to do honour to her Majesty, and to demonstrate their deep and abiding loyalty by fitting rejoicings that they began to look forward with great eagerness to that happy event even before the commencement of the auspicious year. Nowhere has this feeling been more sincerely, warmly, and enthusiastically exhibited than in India, and I am sure every town and city in this peninsula will not only vie with each other in expressing its devotion to the person and throne of the Queen-Empress, and offering its earnest congratulations upon an event with which an All-Wise Providence has blessed her with; but will endeavour to celebrate it with rejoicings worthy of the great and happy occasion. The people having thus unmistakably manifested its loyal desire in this respect, our worthy Viceroy has addressed a letter to the Local Governments on the subject in which his Excellency, having regard to the condition of the seasons in this country, has been pleased to appoint the 16th of February for adoption throughout India as the Jubilee Day, and for its celebration with appropriate honours. In adopting measures for the rejoicings, the people themselves desired to take the initiative, and our esteemed Viceroy has also suggested that in this matter the executive authorities may safely yield the initiative to the spontaneous actions of the Municipal Councils. Our esteemed and worthy Governor equally shares in this feeling. The chairman of our Corporation, as you know, took steps so far back as last November to bring before the Corporation the question of the celebration of the Jubilee, and a committee of the Corporation had already submitted its report on the subject. Gentlemen, we propose to ask the Corporation to spend a lakh of rupees from the surplus cash balance on festivities, and for commemorating in some permanent form the memory of so glorious a reign. It will rest with the Corporation to decide upon the appropriation of the amount. I feel assured that the permanent memorial that will be decided upon, aided by further funds which will be collected by the general committee to be appointed at the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, which will be convened by the Sheriff on Monday, the 17th instant, will be such as to fitly represent and worthily commemorate "the noble charity of her Majesty's life and the justice and benevolence of her reign." Gentlemen, I need not say anything further, for I read most unmistakably in your faces an expression of readiness to pass with acclamation the motion which I have proposed. (Applause.)

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee asked if it would not be more proper for the Council to suggest to the Corporation the form they intended the memorial to take. The most appropriate thing to recommend would be a Technical School for the city.

Captain Morland was of opinion that the consideration of such a question had better be deferred until such time as the public subscriptions came in. If the project proposed and adopted by the general public met the approval of the Corporation, the Rs. 80,000 voted from the Municipal Fund might be given to the general fund for carrying out the scheme.

Mr. Raghunath thought that as the Rs. 80,000 would form but a fractional part of the amount required for the memorial, if the Corporation did not approve of the public scheme, they might set apart their contribution for some purpose that they might decide upon hereafter.

The chairman said it was premature to discuss the question at present. The Council had only to recommend the Corporation, as required by law, to sanction the amount.

Mr. Javerilal said the Bombay Municipality would be setting an example to the people in other parts of the country as to the mode in which the Jubilee might be best commemorated. The Government of India, as would be seen from their letter, had left the mode of commemoration to the spontaneous action of the people in all parts of India. It seemed to him that if the Corporation went before the public with a choice of objects for which the money might be expended, the amount of public subscriptions would be commensurate with the object recommended to them. If it was proposed, for instance, to spend the money for the maintenance and support of a Technical School, or another project of public utility, the public would judge what amount would be required to carry out such a scheme ; and the subscriptions flowing in would be equal to the amount required to carry out the scheme.

The chairman said Mr. Javerilal would have an opportunity to address all his arguments to the Corporation.

The resolution was then passed by acclamation. After transacting some other business the Council adjourned.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, MOUNT ROAD.

"A Visitor to the Foundling Home" writes:—On last Monday evening a Christmas treat was given to the inmates of the Foundling Home on Mount Road, Mazagon. A generous benefactor, whose name I much regret I am not at liberty to mention, kindly undertook to defray all the necessary expenses of the entertainment, and by his presence on the occasion evinced the very deep interest he feels in the Institution and his practical sympathy for the poor children. At about 4-30 the little ones sat down to a substantial tea, and after ample justice had been done to the abundant supply of cake, fruits and other good things provided, the great event of the evening came off. There were two large tables in the centre of the hall daintily decked with a profusion of toy ware, work boxes and other articles the possession of which is, to the child mind, the *ne plus ultra* of happiness, and on these scores of eager eyes feasted with rapturous delight. The gifts were distributed by a lady friend of the Home, who for three successive seasons has kindly undertaken the management of the treat, besides zealously exerting herself in helping forward the special fund for the purpose. The more grown children having been duly served with the more substantial and useful articles, the younger ones next received attention. Each little toddler bore away his or her trophy in triumph. The delight of the young people was unbounded—and for a long while, what with the prattle of little tongues, the blowing of bugles, and beating of drums, there was quite a lively time of it. As soon as the excitement of the young folk had somewhat subsided, the children sang in capital time a few nursery songs, and then two tiny representatives of the Institution stepped forward to express the thanks of the whole juvenile population to the kind friends who had furnished them with so excellent a treat. The concluding item on the programme for the evening was a magic lantern exhibition by Mr. Munro, Tank Bunder. The display was highly successful, and needless to say, was thoroughly enjoyed by those for whose special benefit it was given. Amongst the friends of the Institution present throughout the evening's proceedings were the Very Rev. J. A. Willy, S. J., Pro-Vicar Apostolic, the Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Foundling Home, the Rev. J. McDonough, S. J., Fort Chapel, the Rev. Fr. Waldmann, S. J., St. Mary's, Byculla, the Rev. Mr. Deimler, Miss Rich, Captain and Mrs. Crowder, Mrs. P. C. Higgins, the Misses Higgins and Master Charles Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Mrs. and Miss Rogers, &c. The visitors were received and every attention paid to them by the Rev. Mother of the Bandora Convent, Sister Lambertine, the Superioress of the Home, Sister Erasme and the other Sisters of the community who so successfully manage the establishment. The St. Joseph's Foundling Home is an institution the utility of which is unquestionable, and it is to be regretted that it is not so widely known as it deserves to be. The object for which it has been established is one which must commend itself to every heart which can feel for the misery of a helpless fellow-creature. In a very quiet, unobtrusive way it is doing a vast amount of good, and since its foundation has been the means of saving hundreds of poor little children who, but for such an institution, would have been absolutely homeless. It provides a refuge also for many little castaways who have been abandoned by heartless parents, and who but for its instrumentality must have inevitably perished. The rule of the Institution is to refuse admission to none, and to receive every little newcomer, not as burden, but as a charge sent by Heaven. Consequently its claims on the support of the public are self-evident, and on few more deserving objects can those who are blessed with this world's goods bestow their charitable aid. The Institution is conducted by the Daughters of the Cross, and at present, including a staff of nursery attendants, there are no fewer than 130 inmates for whose support the good Nuns have to rely entirely on the contributions of the benevolent."

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played last Sunday on the Esplanade between the Elphinstone and the City of Bombay, cricket clubs. The City of Bombay went in first and scored 65, a poor total considering their batting strength, which included among others three good Hindoo players. This was mainly owing to the destructive bowling of S. N. Bhedwar, the successful underhand bowler of the team that had gone to England. The Elphinstonians then went in, and in the beginning of the innings did not fare better, their first 5 wickets, including Cooper and E. Shroff, going down for 15 runs only. Doctor ard Davur then made a good stand, and put together 53 before they were separated. The innings closed for 101. The City of Bombay made a better show in their second innings, making 54 for the loss of 6 wickets when stumps were drawn, 31 being contributed by Virji. The following are the scores :—

CITY OF BOMBAY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
P D Kanga,	l b w b Bhedwar	11	To bat
M T Merchant,	c & b Mistri	5	b Bhedwar 0
D P Virji,	b Bhedwar	14	c Davur, b Mistri 31
D D Dubash,	b Bhedwar	9	To bat
L Dalal,	b Bhedwar	0	b Bhedwar 3
M D Kanga,	b Bhedwar...m...	0	To bat
B J Joshi,	c Cooper, b Bhedwar	10	c & b Bhedwar... 10
F P Shroff,	b Bhedwar	1	c Bhedwar, b Davur 8
J P Panthaki,	b Bhedwar	0	To bat
D Pandole,	b Bhedwar	3	To bat
M S Baloporia,	Not out	2	b Mistri 0
	Extras	10	 2
	Total...	65	..... Total... 54

THE ELPHINSTONE.

First Innings.	
E M Madon,	b Joshi 0
S P Mistri,	b Joshi 3
R D Cooper,	b P Kanga 0
E D Shroff,	b Joshi 2
S N Bhedwar,	b P Kanga 2
S B Doctor,	not out 46
H B Mosani,	c P Kanga b Joshi 0
E N Davur,	l b w b Virji 20
D H Daruvala,	b P Kanga 16
M P Banajee,	c Dalal b M Kanga 1
F M Dadina,	b M Kanga 0
	Extras 11
	Total 101

BENGAL.

SUICIDE BY A VOLUNTEER.—On Friday evening the coroner with a jury viewed the body of George Williams, aged 20, an Eurasian, who had shot himself with his rifle, at No. 20, Chandney Choke Lane, where he had been living with his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott. It appears that on Thursday at 5-30 P.M. deceased took his rifle, he having been a member of the Volunteer Corps, and told his grandmother that he was going on a shooting excursion. She attempted to prevent him, but he insisted upon going, and taking the keys of the rooms on the second floor, occupied by lodgers who were away, he left the house. His grandmother retired to sleep at 11 p.m., and early on the following morning she heard the report of fire arms on the second floor, and on going there discovered the body of the deceased in a pool of blood on the ground with the rifle close by. The police were informed, and a letter in deceased's handwriting was found in his pocket, in which he stated that he had committed suicide without giving any reason for having done so.—*Englishman.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Commission sat for the last time at Allahabad, on Saturday last, at the Mayo Hall, Sir Charles Turner, in the absence of Sir Charles Aitchison, presiding. The other members present were:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Quinton, the Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Ahmed, and Messrs. Crosthwaite, Peacock, Stoker, D. S. White, Ryland and Rai Bahadur Krishnaji Laxman Nulkar.

The first witness called was Mr. Alan Cadell, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, which he entered in 1862. He said he was for 14 years in the Settlement Department, and had been in charge of a district for a year and a half. He thought the Statutory system was approved, but he had heard a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the nominations. There were two distinct classes, the highly educated, who objected to any but highly educated men—University men—being appointed ; and there was a large class of the other school who looked very much to birth and position. There was no question that the highly educated classes felt much hurt at the time at the exclusion of the majority of their body, and now that Government was appointing men of University education, the other school feel that it is hardly possible to satisfy both classes. It was also thought the salary was too low, and he thought so himself ; some concession might well be made in that direction, especially on first appointment. There had been but few appointments of late. He thought it would gratify the people very much if they were finally admitted, and for good, into the Civil Service, no distinction being made between the two classes, competition Civilians and nominated Civilians. The age might be still further relaxed ; and it would give a larger field for a selection if men under 30 were appointed, and more opportunity would be given for appointing men of tried service and ability. He did not think he would amend the provisions of the Statute, nor would he extend the definition of the term "natives of India" so as to include Europeans not domiciled in this country. He thought, however, he would admit natives of feudatory States very much as our subjects were admitted in native States. He would encourage those appointed to the Statutory Civil Service, if that Service was retained, to go to England after they have passed all their examinations in India. He thought the system of promotion very desirable ; but he now had no practical experience of the work of Statutory men, and could not say if those appointed in the North-West Provinces were equally good or better than those appointed elsewhere. There were many men in the Uncovenanted ranks of much the same ability as could be had in the Statutory ranks, who had passed the same tests and who *prima facie* were equally good. He thought the gentlemen who had been appointed Statutory Civilians were superior as a body in social status to those in the Uncovenanted Service. All the men first appointed were distinctly of high rank, but latterly more weight had been given to education. He did not think it would be easy to find among the members of high families in these Provinces men qualified for appointment—at any rate for the present. It was very hard to get men of high families ; but only men of official position, and especially of the educated classes, were now qualifying. The members of old landed families had neglected education so much that now-a-days they had a difficulty in getting in. If the Statutory Service was abolished, he would give the appointments to a limited extent to the Uncovenanted Service, and as more attention was paid to education the number would rapidly increase. He had read the debates in Parliament and the Despatches of the Secretary of State and the Duke of Argyll declaring the policy of the Statute of 1870 ; and, as far as he recollected, those Minutes and Despatches *prima facie* pointed to the selection of men of merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service for the Statutory Civil Service. He did not, however, think many of the Uncovenanted men entered that service with the prospect of being appointed out of it. He did not think it unjust of Government to avoid recruiting from all classes, if it did not find men suitable for promotion. He presumed Government could recruit from all classes when it met with suitable men. He had put down in his written answers Rs. 300, instead of Rs. 200, as the salary. That was the pay of many men in the subordinate service, and Statutory men ought to start with something better than the subordinate classes. Rs. 200 was the pay of a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade, and of a Deputy Tehsildar. He would raise the salaries to 75 or 80 per cent. of those of the Covenanted Service. With regard to the definition "native of India," he would include any person born or domiciled within the dominions of her Majesty in India. He thought some amendment concerning children born out of British territory should be made ; he would so amend it that the mere question of birth should make no difference. The standard of education should be raised, but he would do so slowly. The landed classes were backward at present in education. If possible the limit of age might be increased ; it would be very hard on men who had passed the competitive examination if younger men were put in before them. If the age for competition in England was raised, he would raise the age for a Statutory Civilian somewhat above it, so as not to give them an advantage over men who had passed at home. He did not think that at present a system of competition could be introduced among natives nominated by Government for the Statutory Civil Service ; at any rate the North-West Provinces were not ripe for it. He thought competition among selected candidates more suited to a country where there was a very general equality in education ; in the North-West Provinces there was a very great inequality. Old landed families would infinitely prefer nomination, as at present, than competition. With regard to the Covenanted Service, he had not heard of any dissatisfaction with the system of recruitment ; the only difficulty was that Covenanted Civilians come out a little too young. It was objected to by natives solely on the ground of the disadvantage under which it placed natives competing in England. Very few boys started with a knowledge of English that would place them on an equality with English boys ; and they would like a postponement of the age at which the Entrance Examination was fixed, in order that they might have a better chance. That objection was so far justified that it placed native boys at a serious disadvantage. He would raise the limit of age to 21. He would make the difficulty in connection with foreign languages less ; the question of altering the subject for examination and the marks was one for experts, but he would treat Persian as a foreign language, and place it on the same footing as French, German and Italian. He did not think it would be desirable to hold an examination for the Covenanted Service in India as well as in England. A training in England was of very great advantage if it could be secured ; but there would be great difficulty in conducting the two examinations. Many natives were, no doubt, deterred from going to England by want of income ; and he did not think better educated natives could be secured if an examination was held in India, and they were then sent to England to compete. The best candidates might have some facilities, but he would not offer any for their going to England ; they should follow any line they liked. If native candidates were forced to go to England for training, he would then allow them facilities ; and, when in England, would place them on the same footing as successful candidates at the English examination. Referring to the Uncovenanted Service, he said that in many ways that might be recruited from the children of persons domiciled in India. The North-West Provinces were not ripe for a system of open competition ; but he would not object to competition being tried in a limited number of cases. He would appoint by nomination. Honorary Magistrates should rise in their own line, as great injury was done to the executive by the appointment from honorary to executive posts. If competition was tried, Deputy Collectors should be included in a small number of cases to see how the system would work, and meritorious Tehsildars should be provided for. The present system now worked extremely well, and extremely good men were secured in the lower grades both in educational qualifications and general capacity. They were quite as well educated as men admitted as Munsiffs. He would restrict any system of competition to one Province, and would not exclude any man because his grandfather or father had emigrated from Bengal, for instance. He would admit all domiciled men. If men in the Covenanted Service were liable to have others put over their heads from the Uncovenanted or Statutory Service, they would become disheartened, and the prospects of the Covenanted Service would be injured. He had had experience of Uncovenanted officers in Covenanted posts, and thought they carried out their duties satisfactorily. On the question of pay, he certainly thought the position of a Statutory Civilian ought to be improved, but he would not say that the full pay of a Covenanted Civilian should be given to him.

The next witness was Raja Rampal Singh, who said he had resided 10 years in England, and had estates in the Partabgarh District. He had only returned from England two years. During his residence in England he kept up his estates and interest in the public affairs of the country, and he was also editor of a newspaper. When in England, he had a weekly paper ; now he had a daily one at Kallakunker. The name of the paper was *Hindustan*. Kallakunker was his head-quarters, but not the head-quarters of the estate. He was a Talukdar of Rampore ; his house was built by his grandfather and on the bank of the Ganges, and he resided there. He was very well aware of the system of appointing Statutory Civilians. He had been an Honorary Magistrate for six years before he went to England, and passed his examination for the highest standard. His grandfather was Commissioner of his own estate, and he (witness) now exercised his powers in the district, so that he knew of the Statutory Service very well. The system of recruitment was not approved at all He had not consulted many people, but he knew by educated people as well as by caste people it was approved. If he remembered rightly, the Statute had not been strictly carried out, because it was therein laid down that people of proved merit and ability should be admitted. He knew a great number of the gentlemen selected, among whom were some of his relatives. He could not say that the gentlemen selected were men of ability ; if he said so, he would say so only of his own opinion, but, so far as he thought, they were not so well educated. They could not cope with men recruited for the Civil Service. He had seen one or two native gentlemen who stood first among all the English candidates. He did not think that in every respect, so far as the experience of the country was concerned, the natives appointed to the Statutory Service were inferior to those appointed in England as Covenanted Servants. As far as his opinion went, he would not have two, three, or four systems ; he would only have two ; all others he would abolish. His object would be to keep open the Civil Service as well as the Unconvenanted Service. He would not preserve anything particularly for Europeans or Natives. In the event of the Statutory Service being retained, he was opposed to the idea of selected candidates being sent to England for training. Turning next to the Covenanted Civil Service, the mode of recruitment was, he said, regarded as most objectionable. While the natives have received plenty of pleasure and promise that they would be treated in the same way as British-born subjects of her Majesty, they were compelled to go a distance of five thousand or six thousand miles, to undergo all the hardships of a voyage, to be left in a foreign country about which they knew nothing, and to be lost in the streets of London. His principal objection was to the place of examination. The natives of India spoke their own language, whereas an Englishman repeated what he had learned at the fireside from his mother, which could not be acquired at the same age by Indians, so that the examination being in English, the Englishman had the advantage of language. He had another objection in connection with Latin and the allotment of marks, and it was desirable that examinations should take place in Sanscrit and Arabic and the languages of India. He would not add Persian to the languages in which candidates should be examined. He would make no alteration in the limit of age. Every chance ought to be given to the natives of India to compete : and given that, it would be a paltry thing to reduce or increase the age for the purpose of preparing mature men for the Civil Service ; but, if the limit of age were increased, the fifty-five years' rule would have to be increased to sixty. If an examination was held simultaneously in England and in India, it should be the same. If an examination was held in India, the successful candidates should not be compelled to go to England for training. They might go if they liked, and if they went he would offer them facilities ; but any rule compelling them to go would be unjust. As to the question how they should be encouraged, that might safely be left to the Government. He knew nothing about the system of appointments to the Uncovenanted Service in this Province, but he would recommend open competition as far as practicable for both the Executive and Judicial Branches—such competition to be open to every one without distinction, and the examinations to be provincial. There was at present a distinction in the pay pertaining to the different services, and he would advocate that that distinction should be made, Covenanted servants being considered superior to those in the Uncovenanted Service.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE SPHERE OF WOMEN.

IN the course of a letter to a New York paper, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says :—A great change has come over the sentiment of the public in regard to the rights and duties of women. For the first time in New York City two women have been appointed on the Board of School Commissioners. Experience is rapidly developing the fact that a woman is a better manager than a man. The Catholic institutions have given us eminent instances of the capacity of women to manage large and complicated affairs. A history of Lady Superior Abbesses would develope a wonderful line of noble and successful managers of great institutions.

The day is not far distant when the Boards of Education will be made up equally of men and women.

Women are better fitted in some respects to be inspectors of criminal institutions, of hospitals and of charitable institutions than men, and in New York City the wisdom of woman superintendency is more and more recognized.

From an early day women served as deaconesses in Christian churches. As an order they ceased to be recognized in the Catholic Church. But deaconesses have since the Reformation been developed in Protestant churches, especially among Lutheran and Episcopal churches. For many years deaconesses have been regularly elected in the Plymouth Church (Brooklyn, N. Y.) and their services have been so eminent that it would be difficult to dispense with them.

It may be said that in matters pertaining to charity, to education and to religious and humane movements there is no longer any prejudice against the employment of women. Their abilities are recognized, their capacity for good management is acknowledged. Woman is no longer reproached as going out of her sphere when she executes public trusts of benevolence and education.

Long ago society recognized the propriety of woman's appearance in public as a singer, a dramatist, or in any other relation that implied genius. It was conceded that a woman, as a member of the order of nobility, might even take part in politics—Queen, duchesses, ladies, entered public services without prejudice. It was only woman without rank or special genius that was relegated to the seclusion of the household.

A plain, democratic woman should not speak in the pulpit, or in the forum, or on the platform. If she was a royal lady, an aristocratic lady, it was entirely permission. But to-day it may be said that the controversy is ended, and a plain, democratic woman to whom God has committed the gift of oratory may exercise it without prejudice, subject to no other restrictions than those which attach to the same functions among men. She must have something to say that people are interested in hearing, and she must be able to say it attractively. No one now thinks of going to a lecture because the speaker is a woman. The novelty has worn off. The question of sex no longer attracts or repeals. Among the Quakers, and and among Methodists, women have long exercised the rights of free speech in public or social religious meetings. When the anti-slavery reformation was developed, and women became speakers with a larger range, much prejudice was developed, and in some churches it was made a disciplinable offence to permit women to preach or lecture in church buildings. That prejudice still exists in large denominations of Christians. Women were ordained enough to go and preach among the heathen, but ordained Christian women, as pastors or teachers, are not frequent. But the battle of the platform has been fought, and women with a cause and with a genius for speech are accepted in every community of any considerable intelligence and refinement.

When woman sought the office of a physician and surgeon another storm arose. That she should be a nurse was thought to be in accordance with nature—even a woman's nature. But to aspire to the dignity of a female doctor was thought to be abhorrent to nature, grace and decency. That battle, too, has been fought and won. Both in Europe and in America women are permitted to take their place among medical students, to undergo medical examination, and to take diplomas. I do not say that in these regards the way is made as easy to women as to men, but year by year it grows easier, and the field of practice is growing wider. In many departments of practice only woman should be employed.

The laws of the country by which women have a right to their own earnings or to inherited property beyond the reach of their husbands ; the old idea that woman had no legal existence except in her father, her husband, or a guardian have been either abolished or softened, and the courts are disposed to put women upon the same level of justice which men have held hitherto.

Women are forcing an entrance for themselves into the great industries of society. She is a compositor in printing offices, a typewriter, a shorthand writer, a reporter, an amanuensis in law offices, insurance societies, in literary work upon newspapers. One of the most successful writers upon the cattle market for an important daily newspaper is a woman. Women are finding employment as waiters in hotels and in respectable restaurants, as clerks in shops and stores, as accountants in all kinds of business. This participation in the stringent industries of society is reacting favourably upon the disposition and habits of women themselves. As compared with men, it was at first found that women carried too much sentiment into the rigorous industries—that they were often sick, that they looked for courtesy rather than justice—but gradually women are learning hardihood, independence and plain-dealing, founded on business necessities. In Great Britain we found almost everywhere that women were the managers of the great hotels.

But, with all those open avenues to self-support, there is yet a demand for wider employment. It is a noticeable thing that women shun that very field which is suffering for the want of their offices—I mean domestic service. There attaches to it yet the impression that it is degrading to be a servant in a family. Just now there is probably no other employment more remunerative than that of a cook, a chambermaid or a waitress, or a seamstress, or a mantuamaker in a respectable family. The wages are relatively large, the food and lodging incomparably better, and the severe toil less than in factories or shops and stores. A day will come when "hired help" will be educated for positions in private families, as they now are for positions elsewhere, and when that day shall come it will be to the unspeakable advantage of both parties concerned—the employer and the employed.

In looking back fifty years the sphere of woman, her rights and duties have been enlarging ; her rights have been more and more based upon equity and not on courtesy ; her development has not been at the expense of her womanly instincts ; she is none the less a refined woman, and fitted for the duties of home, because her enlarged sympathies take in the interests of the whole community. In participating in rights and duties which at one time were exclusively committed to men, she has become masculine, and there are a multitude of things that can be and are being as well done by a woman as by a man, and in a very large sphere the woman's way is the best.

WHERE WAS GENERAL BUTLER?

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes notes of a conversation in the office of Mr. Lewis, the solicitor whose name was prominently before the public during the Campbell divorce trial, respecting the reason for the absence of Sir William Butler from the witness box. General Butler, it is known, has been staying in France. "He has been making pilgrimages, I hear," said Lady Colin Campbell "to the shrines of St. Martin and other warrior saints of olden time, deriving much spiritual ecstasy thereform." "But was every effort made to induce him to return ?" "Effort !" exclaimed Mr. Lewis, "Every effort. There was no stone left unturned ; and all in vain. Personal entreaty, private representation, the influence of relatives, of high ecclesiastics, of the highest military authorities ; but it was all no use." "But were you not his lawyer, Mr. Lewis ?" "Certainly I was, as I was also the legal adviser of Lady Colin Campbell, the Duke of Marlborough, and Captain Shaw. This complex position rendered it all-important for me to induce General Butler to go into the box. His absence add the inferences which were certain to be drawn from that absence prejudiced the case of all my other clients." "Then your client refused to act on your advice ?" "Absolutely. I served him with a subpœna and enclosed a £5 note. He sent me back the £5 note and took no notice of the subpœna. I sent one of his counsel over to Dinan to represent that he owed it to Lady Colin as well as to himself to attend but all to no purpose." "But does that not imply that he was guilty ?" "But he was not guilty," said Lady Colin warmly, "and he has himself asserted his innocence." Mr. Lewis hereupon produced a statement taken down from General Butler's lips before he went out to Egypt. In this document he stated : "Towards the end of the year 1869 or the beginning of 1870 I made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Blood, the parents of Lady Colin Campbell. Up to the year 1879 I frequently visited at the house, dining there, and was an intimate friend at the house. The two daughters had then grown up, and I remember the marriage of Mrs. Bolton in 1876. In 1877 I was married, and I introduced my wife to Mr. Blood's family and remained upon the same intimate terms. I remember Lady Colin Campbell writing to me announcing the fact of her engagement to be married to Lord Colin Campbell, and I wrote congratulating her. My wife and I made Lady Colin a present on the occasion of her marriage in 1881, but I did not see Lady Colin until about a year afterwards. After Mrs. Bolton's marriage, when I was in town, I used to call upon her. Upon my first visit to Lady Colin Campbell after her marriage I was accompanied by Mrs. Butler, and stayed about 20 minutes or perhaps half an hour. Early in August I went to Egypt, and returned in the month of November, when I went to Plymouth. In the early part of 1883 I came to town frequently, and in April I attended a dinner at the Mansion House given by the Lord Mayor to the returned officers from Egypt. After the dinner there was a reception, and I then met Lord and Lady Campbell, and Lady Colin, to the best of my belief, introduced me to Lord Colin and in his presence asked me to call the next day. Either the next day or the day after I called at Cadogan-place and saw Lady Colin in the drawing-room, and stayed chatting for perhaps three-quarters of an hour. During the summer I called five or six times, on each occasion I went into the drawing-room. The street door was opened in the ordinary way by a servant. I did not see Lord Colin ; I asked after him and heard he was ill. I think one day he came into the drawing-room. There was no occasion upon which I stayed two or three hours. At the beginning of May I remember on one occasion staying longer than usual, perhaps an hour, but Mrs. Bolton was present the whole time. In the spring of 1883 Lady Colin was ill, and several of the visits I made were for the purpose of inquiring after her health. I have never been to a theatre or any place of amusement with Lady Colin during the last 10 years. I have not been in love with Lady Colin, nor have I kissed her or taken any liberty with her, and there is not the slightest pretence for this charge. When Lady Colin was ill I sent her some books and wrote a note with them, and I remember sending her a paper about the Prince Imperial's death ; this has been the extent of our correspondence. I think my wife and Lady Colin have exchanged Christmas cards." "It is not quite correct in some details here and there, I think. At least, I don't remember so many visits, but the essential points are all right," said Lady Colin. "But why did he change his mind ?" "No one knows," said Mr. Lewis. "He has vouchsafed no reason to any of us. I can only surmise, and I imagine that he is so unutterably disgusted at the thinness of the charges against him that he refuses to demean himself by replying to such falsehoods. And certainly never was there more flimsy evidence brought to substantiate so grave a charge. The only facts alleged are that on two occasions he visited Lady Colin after her marriage. He drove to the house in the ordinary way without the slightest attempt at concealment. He was shown up into the drawing-room. On one occasion Mrs. Bolton was there during the whole conversation. On the other Mr. Trollope arrived to take her for a drive. On neither is there any suggestion of anything having been seen improper. No word of affection is even alleged to have passed ; there is not a scrap of letter to prove that they ever arranged the meeting. But because a maid-servant imagined General Butler went out on tiptoes—" "General Butler," broke in Lady Colin, "is nearly 6ft. 4in. high, standing on his heels." "Therefore," continued Mr. Lewis, "this austere and religious officer must be accused of committing adultery. The whole thing is monstrous. Social intercourse would become impossible if such an inference were to be accepted. General Butler, I suppose, resented it as infamous, and haughtily refused even to stoop to answer such a charge. When he first received the citation in Egypt he flung the paper into the Nile, where I suppose it was eaten by a crocodile." Said Lady Colin : "General Butler is like a knight of the fourteenth century. He is not a man of our times at all. He is a soldier. His profession is everything to him, and he cannot brook the idea, I fancy, that he, a soldier and side-de-camp of her Majesty, is to be ordered about and cross-questioned by a pack of lawyers." Lady Colin produced a letter in which she called upon General Butler to dissipate the charges, "a simple, straightforward and manly denial on your part, and this denial I have a right to expect from you as a friend, a gentleman, and a soldier." In reply to this, General Butler merely repeated his resolution not to appear. Lady Colin also wrote a pathetic appealing letter to Lady Butler, but met with an equally unsatisfactory response.

PIRACY BY NATIVES IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

IN Netherlands New Guinea recently, a case occurred of attempted piracy by natives of the Island of Biak, near the Netherlands New Guinea coast. The natives there attempted to capture the Coredo trading vessel, after murdering several persons, including the master. The Serang, who beat them off, got the ship away. The man-of-war Tromp was afterwards despatched to New Guinea to punish the criminals, which she successfully accomplished. The account of the incident is furnished from Java as follows, dated 30th October—Two villages built on piles on the sea on the Island of Biak had participated in the outrage. Under the guidance of the Serang and Coredo the Dutch war vessel, Tromp, on Friday, the 21st August, cast anchor midway between them, about a gunshot off. Several Dutch flags hoisted in these villages were forthwith hauled down, as a signal that the inhabitants wished to have nothing to do with the Hollanders. The nearest village appeared to be abandoned, only a few natives, all armed, were visible. The inhabitants have made themselves feared in the neighbourhood

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

CONSOLS in London advanced ¼ yesterday to 100¾, as we anticipated they would on the strength of the better tone of the political advices from the Continent, but whether the improvement will be maintained to-day in face of the telegrams from Berlin remains to be seen. Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted by Reuter ½d. higher at 46¾d. per oz., but a portion of this advance, as we mentioned yesterday, had already been discounted by private advices. With the rise in Silver and the firmness in Exchange on this side, Rupee Paper very naturally advanced in sympathy yesterday, 4 per cents. by ½ to £72⅛, 4½ by ⅛ to £74⅝.

In the General Produce markets in London yesterday there was no change, but Wheat in Mark Lane was dull with a decline of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club, while 1d. per cental lower Liverpool for No. 1 Soft White.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday again closed quiet for Americans, steady for Surats, of which the day's sales were estimated at the comparatively large proportion of 2,000 out of a total of 10,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered throughout, but Americans to arrive in the near positions were 1-64d. easier, while Futures in New York were one point lower. The receipts still continue free, the following being the comparison to date with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts...	23,000	19,000	20,000
For rdays ...	78,000	54,000	72,000
Total since 1st Sept. ..	3,940,000	3,791,000	3,871,000

No new feature has been developed in the staple here to-day. Buyers and sellers seem alike indisposed to do business, exporters decidedly so, and while nominally unchanged we should be inclined to call prices the turn weaker.

WHEAT is just about as dull as Cotton, which is saying a good deal. Quotations are the turn lower, but not sufficiently so to induce shippers to operate in face of the dull advices from Europe.

SEEDS are dull and inactive.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton...	4,751 bales.
Wheat	17,315 cwts.
Linseed	3,381 „
Rapeseed	1,163 „
Gingelly	5,857 „

FREIGHTS are very dull with very few important transactions passing. We hear of no fresh charters, and rates remain as before at £1 to £1-1-3 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The rise in Bar Silver to 46¾d per oz., coupled with the advice through Reuter of further 12½ lakhs of Government Wire Transfers having been placed at 1s. 5 15-16d. to 1s. 5 31-32d. caused the market to open this morning with apparent strength at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on yesterday's closing quotations. It soon became evident, however, that the Banks were all more willing buyers and sellers at the rise which was afterwards more than lost, and we now close with a very unsettled tone at the following figures :—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 5 29-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-8d. „
3 months' sight.....	1s. 6d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 3-16d. „
France, 3 months' sight ..	1-92½d. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been very decidedly firmer on the strength of the London quotations. Fours have recovered to Rs. 96⅝ for cash, and at one time there were buyers for future delivery at Rs. 96 7-8. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally at Rs. 100½.

SHARES.—The market remains as quiet as ever the only changes in Spinning Mill shares being a decline of Rs. 5 in Jawraz Balloo and Manockjee Petit, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are quoted at Rs. 650, first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	560
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct.	110xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	11,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bd.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	380
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Coimba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	640
Couria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	641
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	..	..	..	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,350	1,000	1,000	..	665
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	100	50	Rs. 25	330
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,425
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Jaffor Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	500	14-5-7	400
Jawraz Shallo Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,130
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ..	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	63
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Manugon Spinning Co	5,000	200	200	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	420½
NalgaumCotton Clean Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	65
arayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
New Great Eastern ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	805
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	550
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soondardas	550	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	775

PRESS COMPANIES.

A. bar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ciary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Bezul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 10	100
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	1:	120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,335
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	520
Maamar Mahdy Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	..	11½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1225xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Wilkart Press Co ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ..	..	£100	..	..	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	178 / 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 16	148
Bapty Co., Ld.	235	200	165	Rs. 20	110
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		87	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	565
Bombay Saw Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2,653
Do. (3rd Issue)....	2,000	82	375	..	82 / 660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104¼
Bombay Salty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	82
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kalsee-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
KurracheeLightorage Co., Ld.	500	255	255	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	75
Nasik Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 5	30½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	..	102
Boundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld...	19,20.	25	25	..	78
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,400	100	100	..	185x
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	Rs.	95
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct.	195

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Regal, 1,636, tons, Captain J. A. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Atrato, 2,065 tons, will sail this morning under Captain J. R. Gordon, with a general cargo and 34 deck passengers on board, for Aden and Antwerp.

THE s.s. Bhownagar, having obtained her port clearance last evening for Bhownagar, will sail this morning, under Nakoda Vali Mahomed, with a general cargo and 62 passengers on deck.

THE s.s. Knight of St. John, 2,286 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, brought a cargo of 3,890 tons of coal from Cardiff in Bombay, yesterday morning. There was one Mr. Furnil, a first-class passenger, on board.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor, 1,926 tons, Captain Palmer, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Liverpool (Dec. 10), with a general cargo and the following passengers, of whom all but the first three belong to the Salvation Army :—Mrs. J. A. Dalton, Mrs. and Miss Hill, "Major" Jaibhai, "Captains" Gutteridje, Forleigh, Gibson, Mather, Davidson, Lock, E. Mood (Miss), B. Leigh (Miss), S. Long (Miss) and Mrs. Johnstone, "Lieutenants" Barfoot, Smart, Herrell, Barber, Jordan, Park, Nicholson, (Miss), Leitch (Miss), Square (Miss), and L. Orchard (Miss), and "Sergeau" Naran Gopal and 2 Masters Johnstones.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arara	2666	J. Newol.....	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	.....	B	Graham & Co.
„ Rosetta	2154	G. W. Brady....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes ..	1890	G. Scrivener....	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Putialla	1956	H. B. Smith	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Atrato.....	2066	G. Gordon.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Crown of Arragon ..	1485	W. Furgusson..	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite.....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento ...	1775	J. T. Rodgers ..	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akaba	2588	J. C. Main.....	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Bernard.	1447	R. Young	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Waverley ...	2022	R. Calvert.....	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ L. Tower ..	1809	G. Nelson	P	Bates Craig & Co.
„ D. Baldwino	3044	G. Dodero	Q	F. Rubattino.
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart ..	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Clan MacGregor (s Kt. of St. John (s).	Palmer .... Sheill	Liverpool, Dec. 10. Cardiff, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Regal (s)	Stewart	Havre.

The steamer Clan Macgregor, commenced loading yesterday for Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances last evening :—

Steamer Amana, J. Thwaite, for Messina and Genoa.
„ Atrato, J. R. Gordon, for Aden and Antwerp.
„ Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
Barque MacMaster, G. McLeod, for False Point.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

7 Riversdale (s) ....Breen .....Liverpool, Sept. 10.
8 Khyber .....Russell ..... ——, Aug. 8.
Tai Sang (s) .....Davies .....Hongkong.
Grasmere (s).....Rayond .....Montevideo, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7.—Steamers Bushcer, Nowshera and Wingates.
Ships Airlie, Hereford, Star of Erin and Glenburn.
Jan. 8.—Steamers Governor and Arago. Barque Doon.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet ; "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation. Though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are younc We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames in the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class ertificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CEYLON.

BIRTHS.

KELAART—January 1, at Colombo, the wife of R A Kelaart, of a son.
COVENTRY—December 25, at Portswood, Nuwara Eliya, the wife of Frank Coventry, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROSBIE—December 29, at Colombo, William Nicol Crosbie, of Queensbury Estate, Kotmalie.
TAFFS—December 29, at Railway Avenue, Maradana, Annie Jessie, the beloved wife of Alfred William Taffs, aged 22 years.
MACKENZIE—On New Year's Eve, at Gairloch, Bambalapitiya, Lilias Mary Chisholm, daughter of the late Alastair Mackenzie, 90th Regiment, Colonial Treasurer of Victoria.
STOKES—At Kollupitiya, on 'Xmas Day, Frances Wilna, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs F W Stokes, aged 3 months.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

DEATH.

MANTELL—On Christmas Day, at Selangor, Straits Settlements, of sunstroke, Hugh McGlymont Miller Mantell, Public Works Department, elder son of D G Mantell, Survey Department, Ceylon, aged 23 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MCNAMARA—January 1, at Arrah, the wife Mr J M McNamara, of a daughter.
STEVENS—January 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut C F Stevens, Adjt, N V Rifles, of a daughter still-born.

DEATHS.

BERESFORD—January 1, at Campbellpore, of enteric fever, Marcus Beresford, Captain, Royal Artillery.
PORTER—December 23, at Indore, Alfred Porter, late Sub-Engineer, P W D, son of John Kilpatrick Porter, and grandson of Colonel John Kilpatrick Porter, aged 63 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887.

PRINCE BISMARCK's speech in the Reichstag on Tuesday may best be interpreted in the laconic warning that was given a few hours before by Count von Moltke that if the Army Bill was rejected war was certain. The speech, indeed, reads like an ultimatum ; if it is not so understood in France we shall conclude that the spirit of the nation has died out, that the talk about "*la revanche*" and the recovery of the lost provinces is an idle pastime, and that the costly efforts that France has made for regaining her military strength mean nothing. The candour of the challenge which is thrown down to France would seem brutal if it were not above all things straightforward and honest. A day or two will reveal the impression which it has made in France ; meantime nothing can be easier than to understand the frame of mind in which Prince Bismarck launched this most minatory declaration of the policy of the German Empire. If he regards war with France as certain sooner or later he takes no gloomier view of the situation than his countrymen at large. The prevalent feeling in Germany is that the excessive armaments of France have made the maintenance of peace impossible. There is something stereotyped in anticipations of war in the spring ; but Prince Bismarck's and Count von Moltke's speeches give to-day a seriousness to the apprehension which it has never had before. People who have recently arrived in this country from Germany report a universal feeling that the continuance of the military burdens imposed upon the nation by the increasing armaments in France is intolerable, and that war is a necessary and inevitable, as it would be a welcome, escape from them. Apparently then the German Chancellor has only made himself the exponent of German feeling in speaking of war with France as a certainty in what may be a near future. His frank avowal of the difficulty of maintaining friendly relations with France, of the impossibility of relying upon the permanence of peace with that country, and of the determination of Germany not to rest in the next war until France is crippled for generations, doubtless seems unprecedented. But frankness has its value, even in diplomacy, and there may be a lingering hope that plain speaking will persuade French statesmen of the wisdom of seeking after peace while yet it may be found. The hope, nevertheless, must rest upon a shallow basis. France does not yet count herself amongst the second-rate Powers, and she will scarcely submit to an ultimatum from a Power with whom her haste to arm herself implies her belief that she is on terms of military equality. Prince Bismarck's remark that the continuance of peace will depend upon the stability of the French Ministry is certainly not encouraging, seeing that no one in France looks upon the Goblet Ministry as other than a *Cabinet d'Affaires*, which might come to an end any day. The Premier is a man without ability and without influence ; the Minister for Foreign Affairs is an unknown Chief Clerk in the Foreign Office. But there is one man in the Ministry who has a name to conjure with amongst the masses, who has courage, and who is a personality. That man is the Minister of War, General Boulanger. He is ambitious, clever, and popular, and he is the inheritor of the Gambettist tradition. We can well conceive what would have happened had Gambetta been living and in power when Prince Bismarck threatened from his high place in the Parliament of the Empire, to cripple France for generations. Gambetta would not have stood the threat for twenty-four hours. Will Boulanger ? We seem to have arrived at a juncture when the policy of France will be decided, not by the official head of the Ministry, but by its strongest and its only audacious member. This same member, be it remembered, has lately told the French army, if unofficial reports do not belie him, that France must abandon her fatal defensive policy, and rely upon an offensive strategy. When Prince Bismarck says that it is out of the question for Germany to attack France, does he count upon General Boulanger relieving her of the trouble and of the odium of beginning the war ? He would prefer now, as he preferred in 1870, that the formal challenge should be made by France, and this speech appears to have been conceived with that purpose. His remark that Germany does not apprehend war with France counts for nothing, for it is impossible to make it fit in with the rest of his speech. If he did not apprehend war he would never have made a speech almost as provocative of war as a formal declaration of hostilities would have been. He plainly believes in it, and the world at large will not take a more hopeful view of the situation than he himself has done. The challenge to France is so pointed that for the moment all that Prince Bismarck said in reference to other Powers seems of secondary interest. But it is a noteworthy sign of the course that German policy in the East will take that Prince Bismarck has declared with all the emphasis of which plain German is capable, that Germany will never make Russia an enemy for the sake of Bulgaria. The passages in which he referred to Eastern affairs may be read as meaning that though Austria may go to war with Russia, Germany will at all cost keep at peace with her—a declaration quite consistent with the report of a Treaty by which Germany binds herself not to help Austria against Russia, while Russia engages not to help France against Germany. It is this Treaty, or some equivalent assurance, which permits Prince Bismarck to speak as boldly as he has done into the ear of France.

LIEUTENANT A. C. YATE has republished, through Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, the letters which he wrote from the Camp of the Afghan Boundary Commission. They are more worthy of permanence than special correspondence often is. Much that they contain relates to what was virtually a *terra incognita* until the Boundary Commissioners had traversed it, and as Mr. Yate is a diligent collector of new knowledge, and has a happy way of imparting it, his letters make an acceptable addition to the literature of travel. There is just enough pleasantry in them to have made them interesting to the newspaper reader, and quite enough of seriousness, both in the way of information and of discussion, to earn for them a place amongst books of authority on Central Asian affairs. They reflect, perhaps, a little too much of the political feeling of the hour, much of which, as we have seen, was transient and not always based upon a right judgment of the situation. But the bulk of Mr. Yate's readers will think none the worse of him as a narrator, or even as a political guide, for the severity of his judgments upon Mr. Gladstone's Ministry for their want of foresight and their still greater want of courage in dealing with Russian diplomacy upon this question. And though some of his incidental estimates of the situation seem to be a little too much coloured by the excitements of the hour, he is not far wrong in his final conclusion concerning the work of the Mission. He at all events is not amongst those who, because we did not go to war to keep Penjdeh out of the hands of Russia, think that the Mission obtained nothing to compensate England for the cost and trouble attendant upon our attempt to mark out a frontier for the Ameer. He does not think the line agreed upon will last long, but so long as it does last it will serve a purpose, and the incidental results of the Mission seem as valuable to him as they do to most careful observers of its work. We cannot follow him in his account of the large and meritorious work done, for instance, by the scientific members of the Expedition. But the surveys conducted within a very wide radius of the line of march, some of them constituting almost independent enterprises, have yielded results which to the Intelligence Department of the Indian Army must be invaluable, and which certainly will be helpful to us if any time we enter upon the bold venture of endeavouring to defend our frontier from beyond its limits. Thanks to the Mission the new map of Afghanistan will more closely represent geographical facts than it has done hitherto, and route-marches may be marked out with an accuracy of estimate in regard to water, supplies, and indispensable matters of that kind which has been until now attainable. From the Helmund to Ghorian the Mission traversed a country which had rarely and in some places never been visited by any European traveller, and of course had never been scientifically surveyed. One result of the Mission therefore has been an important rectification of the maps of the Helmund and the surrounding districts. But a still greater result, and one that should be duly appreciated in the Quartermaster General's Department, is that the survey officers of the Mission have opened up a military route, passable for all arms, from Kwaja Ali to Herat, by which the flank of a Russian army advance on a line due eastward to Kandahar, by way of Farah, could be easily operated upon.

The political results, both in the way of influence and of information, are equally important. If we have not a strong Afghanistan across our frontier we have at least a friendly and an independent one. The friendliness of the Ameer and his people has been demonstrated, the Mission has demonstrated too, the unexpected hold which the Ameer has upon outlying provinces of his realm. We can no longer speak of him now as an experimental ruler. The experiment of bringing an almost unknown Prince from exile and putting him to rule over a divided and a turbulent nation has succeeded admirably, and it is scarcely too much to say that Abdul Rahman has consolidated his power as Shere Ali, with all his influence, was never able to do. His guarantee for the safety of the Mission proved in the end to be more effective than Mr. Yate in his earlier letters expected it would be. The Ameer guaranteed its safety everywhere in his territories except in the neighbourhood of Zamindawar, and the guarantee held good, so that later on in the course of his wanderings Mr. Yate had occasion to write "the Mission has every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements for its pleasant and peaceable transit through his territories made by the Ameer, and for the general friendliness and willingness to aid shown by his officials." And this eminently satisfactory state of things lasted to the end, the good-will of the Ameer and his people finding its final and its most impressive demonstration in the reception of the Mission at Cabul. We do not, indeed, find in the narrative any warrant for the anticipations which in the early summer of 188 prevailed at home that English prestige in Afghanistan must be fatally injured by the Penjdeh incident, and the transient triumph which Russia therein obtained. The Afghans have made less of the affront than some of their protectors. Is this because there was less confidence in Cabul than in London in the Ameer's title to Penjdeh and the adjacent districts in the Khusk Valley ? Mr. Yate's account of the incident is, of course, unfavourable to General Komaroff. But it is also unfavourable to those who have held that the encounter would not have taken place but for the encouragement to fight which some of the Mission gave to the Afghan commanders. He certainly shows that while General Lumsden had given the Afghans general advice to resist a further Russian advance, both Colonel Ridgeway and Captain Yate did their best to keep the peace. But for their pacific intervention the conflict would have arisen earlier. The Saruk Turcomans, whom the Russians were desperately but unavailingly anxious to set upon their Afghan neighbours, repeatedly offered Captain Yate their assistance in an attack upon Komaroff's force, and he as repeatedly declined it, one of his chief purposes being to keep in check so inflammable an element. Mr. Yate's view of the incident is unfavourable to no one so much as to the Ministry at home who, having approved of General Lumsden's advice to the Afghans to resist, would not allow him to follow up his advice by material assistance. He blames them too, as they may easily be blamed, for having allowed the Commission to go to the scene of their labours without having first come to some general understanding with the Russian Foreign Office as to the line of delimitation. In this he is not far wrong. But it would be interesting to learn wherein he detects signs of greater strength and wisdom on the part of those who succeeded the Gladstone Ministry, and in whose accession to power he found the promise of an essential improvement in the conduct of our Central Asian policy.

It is not until, at the end of his labours, he sits down to sum up at his ease the results of the Mission, that Mr. Yate takes a less serious estimate of the disgrace of Penjdeh and of its political significance. So and then regarded the treacherous *coup de main* seems to him not such a ruinous thing either for the Ameer or for ourselves that it did in April 1885. While he clings to the belief that blame attached to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville for their tortuous and unstraightforward policy, he comes to the conclusion that the collision of Penjdeh was the best thing that under the circumstances could have happened. "It brought matters to a crisis, and placed an effectual check on Russian aggressive projects. It roused British feeling to a pitch that warned Russia to go no farther." This is scarcely consistent with what Mr. Yate wrote when, with the same incident fresh upon his mind, he charged the Gladstone Cabinet with having so disgraced and insulted the Commission "that not only must it have lost all the prestige it had once gained in the eyes of the Turcomans and the Chahar Aimaks, but the very Afghans doubt our friendship and will to aid them." The writer's later estimate is the truer one, and it somewhat discourages prevailing beliefs as to the capacity of the Russian to do quite as they please in Central Asia. He has a good deal to say about the disaffection of the Turkoman and Usbeg tribes, as well as some candid acknowledgments of the result of Russian rule in quieting and ameliorating the condition of these people." We now know," he says, "that we have another weapon at our command, and that is the seditious spirit prevalent throughout the Russian possessions in Central Asia." It might be fair game to use this weapon against the Russians. But how is it to be turned against them, and dare we trust ourselves to compete with them in a contest of intrigue ?

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE manœuvres at Mhow have fairly commenced. The mounted troops, consisting of one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Major Kingscote, the 7th Dragoon Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, C.B., the 3rd Bombay

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF LORD IDDESLEIGH.

LONDON, JAN. 12, EVENING.

Lord Iddesleigh was suddenly taken ill this afternoon at Lord Salisbury's in Downing Street, and expired in a few minutes.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

WARLIKE SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JAN. 11.

The debate on the second reading of the Army Bill has recommenced in the Reichstag.

Count von Moltke, in opening the debate to-day, said that if the Bill was rejected war was certain.

Prince Bismarck afterwards addressed the House. His Excellency said that the Peace of Frankfort of 1871 had been difficult to make and was still harder to maintain.

The relations of Germany with Austria were, he said, intimate and cordial, and with the other Powers excellent.

That the relations of Germany with Russia were good was a fact beyond doubt.

Good relations also existed with France, though they were more difficult to maintain. Germany, he said, did not apprehend nor was she afraid of war with France. It was out of the question for Germany to attack France, but the past, he said, teaches that it is impossible to rely on peace with France being permanent. Therefore it was necessary to be always prepared.

In conclusion, his Excellency said that Germany would never begin a war with Russia, and he emphasized this declaration by saying that she would never, never make an enemy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria.

LATER.

Prince Bismarck, in continuing his speech on the Army Bill, alluded to the difficulty there was in preserving peace between Russia and Austria.

He trusted the present French statesmen, but was convinced that war with France must come sooner or later. The time, however, will depend on the stability of the French Ministry.

If Germany is victorious in the next war, she will not rest until France is crippled for generations.

He insisted on the passing of the Bill without any amendments, otherwise the Reichstag must dissolve.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The examination of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris, Sheehy, Redmond, and Crilly on the charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent was concluded at Dublin to-day. All six prisoners were committed for trial, each having to find bail for £500.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Ralph Neville (Liberal), who was defeated in the last elections for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, will now contest the seat for Liverpool Exchange in opposition of Mr. Goschen.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 12.

According to news received from the Ruby Mines Force there has been no fighting. Many are sick.

The road to Momeit is being reconnoitred.

Tsawbwa Mainlung is reported to be coming in.

The Commander-in-Chief is going to the Ruby Mines.

PAGAN, JAN. 10.

On the 6th instant a column west of the Irrawaddy encountered the enemy, 400 strong, under Yakat. Lieutenant Poole of the Liverpool Regiment was slightly wounded. One driver, R. A., was killed, and one gunner and two drivers and one sepoy of the 11th Bengal Infantry wounded. There are no further particulars.

MYINGYAN, JAN. 10.

Captain Kellie on the 5th attacked the dacoits 10 miles north of Pyinzenmyo, inflicting considerable loss and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 12.

Sir Frederick Roberts has deferred proceeding to the Ruby Mines, owing to the difficulty of navigation.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE PARK FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 12.

A public inquiry into the cause of the fire at the Park fair has been commenced by the Coroner of Madras, under orders from Government. The Committee of the fair, the Police, and the Rev. Dr. Miller will be represented by counsel. The order of Government on the Police Commissioner's report has just been published. The Governor-in-Council having read the evidence on which the Commissioner arrived at the conclusion that the fire was accidental, considers he was justified in publishing it to allay public impatience. Warm commendation is given to the Police, and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Sundaram Sastri are thanked. A Committee has been appointed by Government to receive and administer subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. Legislation is declared to be necessary to control the construction of temporary buildings in places of public resort, but the Governor defers orders on the matter till the inquiry is completed.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 12.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left at noon by special train, consisting of one saloon, two first-class, two composite, one third, one luggage, and two brakes. The train was in charge of Mr. Swan, and was timed to leave Poona at 11-45; but their Highnesses were late. The following officers went with them:—General Knowles, Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, Colonels Adam, Borrodaile, Becher, Larking, Doctor Keith and Captain Herbert. The whole Divisional Staff assembled to witness their departure, the only civilian being Mr. Crawford. Several ladies were also present. Being late, there was only a short time for farewells, but the Duke and Duchess, after shaking hands with all, took their seats immediately. The Duchess carried a beautiful bouquet of violets and maidenhair. When the special had gone, the ordinary passenger left.

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL STRUTT.

Nearly all the officers present waited to say good-bye to Colonel Strutt, late Commanding 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and his wife. His tenure of command has expired, and he is now going to England. Three cheers were given as the train left.

THE THEFT BY A SOLDIER.

The trial of Private Myatt, of the Oxfordshire Regiment, on four charges of theft, including Captain Hannay's guns, ended to-day. The prisoner was found guilty, and threw himself at the mercy of the Court, saying that others knew more about the thefts than himself. His previous character was very bad.

THE PROSECUTION OF MANDAI SHOPKEEPERS.

The Municipality are bringing an action against thirty Mandai shopkeepers as a tentative measure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1s. 5¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver.....	46½

MR. T. H. STEWART, C.S., has received a telegram from the Secretary to the Public Service Commission, dated from Jubbulpore, that the Commission will open its inquiry in Bombay on Monday next.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday, it was proposed by the chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, "That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure, from surplus cash balance, of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of commemorating the Jubilee of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress." The proposition was carried by acclamation. The Council also resolved, on the motion of Surgeon-Major Waters, that, in their opinion, it is desirable that the Rajabai Clock Tower should continue to be illuminated; and they requested the Municipal Commissioner to address Government with a view to ascertain what steps it is intended to take for re-illuminating the clock.

THE recent agitation for and against the Temperance movement in the Colaba District will form the subject of inquiry before the High Court, in connection with a petition presented on behalf of Vishnu Govind Pattanker, inamdar of Chirle village, to Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood yesterday. The petitioner has been charged before Mr. Drew, first-class magistrate of Panwell, with criminal intimidation in connection with the temperance movement in the Colaba District; and as there was a very strong feeling among Government officials, he asked that the case be transferred for trial to the Court of Tanna, which is close to Panwell. The effect of the movement being peculiarly injurious to the liquor farmer and to the excise revenue, endeavours were, it was said, being made for the last five or six months to bring pressure to bear on the people to drink. Notwithstanding that he was innocent, a charge of criminal intimidation had been laid, and a warrant of arrest issued against the petitioner. Their Lordships, on the application of the acting Government Pleader, adjourned the hearing of the petition for a fortnight, all proceedings against the petitioner in the magistrate's court being stayed meanwhile.

THE Post Office at Marmagoa now ranks as a first-class office, and is privileged to issue and cash Postal orders.

WITH the object of replenishing an impoverished exchequer, the Goa Government has reimposed the export duty on rice when that commodity is sent to countries that have not entered the Customs Union.

Native Opinion has never apparently heard of Lord Ellenborough or Sir Charles Trevelyan, and also labours under the belief that the Mauritius is an independent and self-governed nation. At least such appears to be the case, judging from that journal's moralizings on the recall of Sir John Pope Hennessey. Such events in India are quite unprecedented. And yet "have the administrations of almost all our Governors-General and Governors been an unmixed good to the people? But all of them have retired, not only with their pensions and competences, but also with their names perpetuated. So much for the difference between a self-governed country and a country governed by foreigners." The writer might evidently extend his reading of the History of India with advantage.

THE arrangements for the despatch of a troopship from Bombay on the 29th instant have been cancelled.

LORD ROSEBERY'S recent visit to the Peshin frontier, writes an up-country paper, serves to illustrate in a remarkable way the change that has come over that part of the world. His Lordship travelled from Sibi up the Bolan Pass to within a short distance of the Khojak, halted a day at Quetta, and came back by the Hurnai route, thus covering comfortably a distance of about 325 miles in four days. But a short time ago the same journey would have taken at least twenty-five days' hard marching. Lord Rosebery was received with great demonstrations on his way back through Sibi. The place was decorated with flags and arches, and the Khan of Khelat's Vakil and a number of Pathan, Beluch and some Brahui Sirdars of the neighbourhood were in attendance to interview the illustrious visitor.

MR. CHARLES ELLIOTT'S report (says the *Pioneer*) is not likely to reveal much more than is now known of the work of the Finance Committee, as the recommendations regarding each province were sent into the Finance Department from time to time during the course of the inquiry. The total economies, however, are understood to amount to fifty lakhs, which was about the figure expected to be reached when the Committee was formed just a twelvemonth ago.

IN addition to the four thousand military police for Burma now being raised in India, two thousand more will be recruited from native regiments in Upper Burma when the time arrives for such regiments to leave for India.

THE Burma railways earned a gross revenue of twenty-seven lakhs in 1886.

THE Earl and Countess of Rosebery have arrived in Calcutta, and are the guests of his Excellency the Viceroy at Government House. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and their daughter, the Lady Alice Montagu, have left Calcutta for Benares.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, with Miss E. Lyall, Mr. J. O. Miller, Private Secretary, and Major Sir George Larpent, Aide-de-Camp, left Allahabad on Tuesday morning for Calcutta.

MONSIGNOR AGLIARDI, the Papal Delegate, has arrived at Colombo, where he has been received with unusual demonstrations of welcome by the Catholics. Monsignor Agliardi's mission in Ceylon is to deal with the Padraodo question.

THE Secretary of State having sanctioned the construction, through the agency of the Nizam's State Railway Company, of the extension of the Nizam's State Railway from the frontier to Bezwada, the supervision of the work is now placed under the Government of Madras.

THE Government of India has confirmed Dr. Stephen in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, in succession to Dr. Bellew, who has retired from the service.

COLONEL GREY, C.S.I., Commissioner of Delhi, goes to England on short leave on the 17th instant.

CAPTAIN R. COOPER, Somersetshire Light Infantry, died of fever at Yemethen on the 18th December.

UMAR BUKSH, the khitmatgar who made a murderous assault on a lady at Dharmsala in November, has been tried at Kangra by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to transportation for life.

COLONEL W. S. TREVOR, V.C., R.E. Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is about to retire from the service, giving up charge of his office on the 9th of February, and leaving India by the mail steamer on the day following. "For many years past," says the *Englishman*, "Colonel Trevor has had the pleasure of standing by and seeing inferiors and subordinates honoured and decorated, and now, at the end of a long period of responsible service, he bears no mark of distinction but the Cross which he won by a splendid act of gallantry in the Bhutan expedition of 1865. In this respect he resembles his brother, Colonel S. T. Trevor, Public Works Secretary to the Bengal Government, who also retires shortly, and who was barely thanked for all he did to ensure the success of the Calcutta Exhibition. It is to be hoped that the Government of India is only waiting for a convenient opportunity of recognising the services of these distinguished officers in a suitable manner."

MR. C. V. STEVENS, the well-known Veddah explorer, who recently lectured before the Bombay Anthropological Society, to whom he presented a number of Veddah skulls, has left Ceylon for New Zealand, with a view to making arrangements for returning and carrying on prolonged researches among the Veddahs. Before leaving Colombo, Mr. Stevens sounded the local Government as to whether they would bear any share of the inevitable expenses connected with such researches, and offered to place his services at the disposal of the Government free of charge for two years at least, which he calculates will be the period occupied by his investigations. The local Government, it is understood, has declined the offer.

THE Government tea garden in the Andaman Islands is developing into a large concern. Ten years ago it started with an area of 3½ acres, which last year had extended to 288¾ acres. The outturn of tea during the year amounted to 26,600lbs., and of this quantity 23,273lbs. were disposed of during the same period. The money value of the sales, after deduction of all packing, freight, and commission charges, is given at Rs. 11,048, which is an average of 7 annas 7 pies per lb. These figures, it should be noted, are to a great extent nominal, and largely represent only book transactions. The great bulk of the tea is supplied to the local Commissariat Department for the use of the garrison of the islands and the convicts. The profit yielded by the garden is represented at Rs. 8,315, but against this has to be debited Rs. 7,076, which stand for the estimated value of the convict labour employed, and another Rs. 272 for material from the local Government workshop. This brings the profit of the garden down to Rs. 967 for the year's working. The convicts appear to be good workers, and Mr. King, superintendent of the garden, reports that they do more work in a day at hoeing, forking, and plucking, than the coolies in the Assam and Darjiling tea gardens. The yield of the garden is expected to more than double during the current official year, the estimated outturn reckoned upon being 54,000lbs.

THE value of the tea industry in Assam is well shown in the fact that the export of tea from that province constitutes nearly three-fourths of its export trade in the matter of value. Of a total export trade in 1885-86, estimated at something over 431 lakhs of rupees, the export of tea is valued at over 300 lakhs. This sum represents 605,769 maunds of tea. The value of the tea exports in 1884-85 is given at 277 lakhs, and the quantity at 554,614 maunds. There was thus a satisfactory increase both in quantity and value during the twelve months.

THE net receipts from stamps in the North-West Provinces and Oudh last year were Rs. 58,89,575, being an increase of Rs. 1,10,000 over the previous year. The sale of general stamps realised Rs. 14,07,089, and those from Court-fee stamps Rs. 44,82,486. The income of the year was the highest over yet obtained, and this is attributed to the fact that there were no abnormal circumstances to disturb the revenue, as the year was, on the whole, a prosperous one for the agricultural classes, although the commercial classes suffered from the depression of trade. There was a considerable falling off in the sale of *hoondi* stamps, which is attributed to the fact that the transmission of money by *hoondis* is gradually being superseded by post office money orders and telegraphic remittances.

THERE is some talk of resuscitating the Provincial Bank of India. Since it stopped payment in April last, a number of debts that were considered to be bad have been realised, and some which were doubtful are in course of realization, and at the present moment matters look so satisfactory that it is intended to hold a meeting soon to consider the question of re-opening the Bank.

IT is expected that military operations will be practically ended by February. Sir Frederick Roberts, as our telegrams announced, leaves Rangoon for Calcutta on the 6th proximo, making over the command to Sir Charles Arbuthnot. Meantime the Commander-in-Chief has a good deal to get through during his last few weeks in Burma. After returning from the Ruby Mines he will probably make but a very short stay at Mandalay and then start southwards, going by steamer to Myingyan and thence marching across country to Hlinedet. Here a short halt may be made to learn how the expedition to the Shan States is progressing, and then Sir Frederick Roberts will move southwards again through Yemethen and Nyingyan to Tounghoo to judge for himself of the military requirements of the country which General Lockhart has been pacifying. On return to India he will leave before the end of February for the other extreme of the Empire, as arranged before the Burma question came into consideration. There are several questions in regard to the defences of the Peshin frontier still awaiting decision.

THE following facts and figures are taken from the "Explanatory Memorandum" which accompanied the Bill for the increase of the German Army, some details of the second reading of which is given by Reuter to-day:—"The peace establishment has grown from 378,069 men in 1870 to 401,059 in 1871, and has stood at 427,274 since 1881. This force is distributed in 483 battalions of Infantry, 23 battalions of Jagers or Light Riflemen, 465 squadrons of Cavalry, 340 batteries, with 1,404 field-pieces fully horsed, 31 battalions of Foot Artillerymen, 19 battalions of Pioneers, two battalions of Railway Artificers, and 18 battalions of Train. The increase amounting to 41,135 men, was, if sanctioned by the Reichstag, to be distributed as follows:—Five regiments of Infantry (4 of them Prussian and 1 Saxon), 15 battalions of Prussian Jagers, and 1 of Saxon ditto, 24 batteries of Artillery (17 of them Prussian, 2 Bavarian, 3 Saxon and 2 Wurtemberger), 9 companies of Railway Artificers, (6 Prussian, one each for Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg), 1 (Prussian) company of Pioneers, and 14 companies of Train (12 Prussian, 1 Saxon, 1 Wurtemberg). One new Cavalry Brigade will be raised, and was to be attached to the 12th (Royal Saxon) Army Corps. There was also to be, of course, the corresponding Divisional and Brigade Staffs for the new forces—6 Generals, 65 Staff Officers, besides the regimental officers. These will include, for the Infantry, 5, Colonels, 35 Majors, 120 Captains, and 360 Lieutenants; for the Jagers, 1 Major, 4 Captains, and 12 Lieutenants; for the Artillery, 21 Majors, 24 Captains, and 48 Lieutenants; Railway Artificers, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, and 18 Lieutenants; for the Pioneers, 1 Captain and 2 Lieutenants; for the Train, 14 Captains (*Rittmeister*) and 28 Lieutenants."

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD IDDESLEIGH.

JUST as we are going to press a telegram reaches us containing news of the death, under circumstances of peculiar sadness, of Lord Iddesleigh. The right hon. gentleman is known to have been in an indifferent state of health for some time, but no one had an idea that his end was so near and the news of his death—which may have been hastened by the events of the past few weeks—is therefore unexpected as it is shocking.

The Right Hon Stafford Henry Northcote, Lord Iddesleigh, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote.

Mr. Thomas Cockburn of Portland Place, London, was born in London Oct. 27, 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., first class in classics, and third in mathematics, 1839; M.A., 1842; Hon. D. C. L., 1863). He was private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone while that statesman was President of the Board of Trade (1843-45), and on being called to the bar, at the Inner Temple in 1847 he became Legal Secretary to the Board of Trade. On the death of his grandfather, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the seventh baronet, in 1851, he succeeded to the family title and estates. In acknowledgement of his services as one of the secretaries to the Great Exhibition he was created a (Civil) Companion of the Bath. For several years he was engaged with Sir C. E. Trevelyan in inquiring into the condition of the Civil Establishments of the Crown, and they eventually drew up a report, presentsd in 1854 which led to the Civil Service being thrown open to public competition. He represented Dudley in the Conservative interest from March, 1855, till April, 1857, and sat for Stamford from July, 1858, till May, 1866, when he was first elected for North Devon, which constituency, though it had rejected him a few years previously (in 1857) has since returned him at every succeeding general election. He was Financal Secretary to the Treasury during the first half of the year 1859, and he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration, in June, 1866, when he was sworn of the Privy Council. From March, 1867, till Dec. 1868, he was Secretary of State for India. He was a member of the Joint High Commission, whose labours resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. When Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet in Feb. 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he became also the leader of the Lower House, after the elevation of the Premier to the peerage as Lord Beaconsfield. Just previous to the resignation of the Conservative Government, in April 1880, he was created a G. C. B. It may be added that Sir Stafford Northcote was elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 12 1869; presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Bristol the same year; was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the law relating to Friendly Societies, Nov. 2 1870; and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in April 1875. He is the author of 'The Case of Sir Eardley Wilmot; considered in a letter to a friend," 1847, being a vindication of Mr. Gladstone, who had been charged with recalling Sir Eardley Wilmot, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Lands, on account of rumours which had reached him with respect to that gentleman's private character; "A statement of Facts connected with the election of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as member for the University of Oxford in 1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and 1853," 8vo, London, 1853; twenty years of Financial Policy: A summary of the chief financial measures passed between 1842 and 1861, with a table of Budgets," 1862; "Speech in the House of Commons on moving the Vote for the Purchase of the Khedives' Shares in the Suez Canal, Feb. 14, 1876. With a note on the Financial Condition of the Country." Lord Iddesleigh who was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Devonshire and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, married in 1843 Cecilia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Farrer, of Lincoln's Inn.

When the Liberals were defeated in the House of Commons and the Conservatives came into short-lived power, Sir Stafford was removed to the Upper House with the title of Lord Iddesleigh, his place as leader of the Commons being given to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. When the Conservatives again assumed office last year, Lord Iddesleigh was appointed Foreign Secretry, but circumstances compelled him to resign the office a few days ago.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE COLABA DISTRICT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, at the High Court yesterday, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Vishnu Govind Patankur, an inamdar of the village of Chirle in the Panwell taluka, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Rao Saheb Wasudeo Jugonath Kirtikar, on behalf of the accused, applied for a transfer of the case from the Court of Mr. Drew, First-class Magistrate at Panwell, to some other district. The petitioner was stated to be a member of the recent Temperance League, and a strong feeling was said to exist at present against the league among the officials of the Colaba District. Mr. A. Keyser, the Magistrate of the District, issued a notice on the 29th September last, which, although not verified, his client was willing to verify if required to do so. It was as follows:—

"Notice is hereby given to all that I have heard that some bad people are endeavouring to force people who have a right to buy liquor and consume the same, not so to buy or consume the same, and use threats on those who would not listen to them. This warning is therefore given to such (bad) people that by so doing, they are only incurring the risk of a criminal prosecution. The people are at liberty to drink or not to drink liquor as they choose; and whoever shall threaten them, saying that they shall not drink, or commit assault, shall be prosecuted and severely punished with the punishment prescribed in law.—A. KEYSER, District Magistrate, Colaba."

Mr. Inverarity said that the Government officials of the Colaba District did not look with favour upon this movement. People were not left to themselves, as appeared from the notice, to drink liquor or not. When the Government officials were thus biassed, it was not improbable that justice would not be obtained at their hands. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel asked for a transfer of the case to the Court of the Judge of Tanna, as Panwell was close to the place. The learned counsel next read the petition of his client.

The petitioner, an inamdar of the village of Chirle in the Panwell Taluka, stated in his petition that in connection with the Temperance movement in the taluka, the petitioner was without foundation looked upon and represented to the revenue authorities by the liquor farmer of that taluka, Furdoonjee, as the originator of the movement, and as actively engaged in dissuading people from drinking liquor. The result of the movement being peculiarly injurious to the farmer and to Government, endeavours were being made for the last four or five months to bring pressure on the people to drink, and with that view also to induce the petitioner to persuade the people to drink. Petitioner was called by Mr. A. Keyser, District Magistrate of Colaba, and asked why he dissuaded the people from drinking and thus caused loss to the Government revenue. Petitioner replied that the people were not under his influence, and that he had done nothing beyond merely pointing out the evil effects of the habit of drinking to those who sought his advice. Furdoonjee, the farmer, offered petitioner money as a temptation to him to move in the matter in his interest and advise the people to drink. Petitioner declined the offer, saying he was not the originator of the temperance movement in the taluka, and had no personal interest in the matter. He was informed that while he was absent from home, the superintendent of police went to his house and threatened the inmates that petitioner would be deprived of his inam village if he persisted in actively encouraging the temperance movement. He never forced any one in the taluka or elsewhere to give up the habit of drinking with the view of causing injury to either the liquor contractor or the Government. Notwithstanding this, however, a charge of criminal intimidation has now been laid against him and seven others before Mr. Drew, First-class Magistrate of Colaba, at the instigation of Furdoonjee, after an interview with the magistrate; and a summons affixed to the petitioner's house while he was absent from home. A copy of the summons was shown him by the servicer, who was accompanied by Furdoonjee's people, on the evening of the 4th inst. at a place six miles distant from his house, when he learned that he was required to attend Mr. Drew's Court at Chirle, more than eight miles from his residence. Petitioner not being able to attend as required, sent a petition requesting the magistrate not to hold the trial himself, as he was to be cited as a witness in the case. No reply was sent to this petition, nor any change made in the date of hearing. On the contrary, it was said that a warrant had now been issued for the arrest of the petitioner. He had reason to believe that the present prosecution was part of a series of prosecutions brought with the view of intimidating the people in the interests of the liquor contractor and the excise revenue, in which the liquor contractor and his people took an active part. Mr. Drew had already convicted on summary trial on similar charges, and sentenced to imprisonment four respectable persons who had been prosecuted with the active assistance of the liquor contractor and his people. He had also frequent communications with the magistrate of the district, Mr. A. Keyser, on the subject of the prosecution. The facts above recited being important as showing the motive of the prosecution against the petitioner, the evidence of both Mr. Drew and Mr. Keyser would be necessary in the present case; and petitioner had also reasons to fear that owing to the feeling amongst the officers of the district being very strong, a fair and impartial trial could not be had; and that there would be a miscarriage of justice if the present case were left to be tried by Mr. Drew or any other magisterial authority in the district of Colaba. Petitioner therefore prayed for a transfer of his case to any other district for trial.

Mr. Inverarity said the present charge was made against the petitioner by Furdoonjee after an interview with Mr. Keyser, and not by the people who were said to have been intimidated.

Mr. Pandurang said he had written to the magistrate to inquire whether he wished to oppose the application, but had not yet got his reply; and he therefore asked for a short adjournment.

Their Lordships adjourned the consideration of the application for a fortnight. Proceedings in the magistrate's Court to be stayed meantime.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the score of "D" Company, in the "Wyer Cup" competition, fired at Coorla yesterday:—

Rank and Name.	Yards. 500	Yards. 800	Total Points.
Vol. F. Fido	29	34	63
„ W. Stephens	38	24	62
Sergt. R. Black	32	29	61
Ar.-Sergt. W. Boylette.....	32	28	60
Q.-M.-S. W. Watkins	34	22	56
Vol. C. Major.....	29	20	49
„ J. W. Gordon.....	28	20	48
Total.....	222	177	399

Average 57·00.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE TENSION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE uneasy feeling which was betrayed in the French Chamber when no political man or professional diplomatist could be induced to accept the Foreign Affairs portfolio has been gaining ground. "What could there be," it was asked, "which led them, when it was being thrust upon them, to keep their hands persistently behind their backs? Was there a tense situation between France and Germany brought on by the vain and interested busybodies of the Revanche party and the doings here of Russians, who, under the pretext of coming to seek an alliance with France, have been doing their best to compromise her?" Much whispering went on during the last crisis on this subject in the lobby of the Chamber, and the closing phrase in the powerful speech of M. Clemenceau, who is by no means a Revanchist, greatly struck all who heard it and read it. He is, as Mr. Gradgrind said, "for facts, and nothing else." What facts could have come to his knowledge to impel him to speak as he did, deprecating a policy of dissolution? "Such a policy would," he said, "send the Republicans divided to the country, in the presence of a terrible enemy. Who was the enemy, and why should it be more terrible than it ever has been since 1871, on the occasion of legislative elections?" "I know," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "that on that subject he said there was a mass of facts and circumstances which had been accumulating ever since the Treaty of Berlin, and which now formed nothing short of a European danger which directly threatened France. He had seen this danger ever since M. Waddington returned from the Congress of Berlin and the Colonial policy was begun. The speech of Marshal Moltke was in itself a very great event, and so also was that of the Count di Robilan, in the Italian Paliament. His reasons, which were drawn from conversations with M. Floquet, General Boulanger, M. de Freycinent, and other well-informed public men, he declined to give. It appears also that the steps taken by the Belgian General Brialmont to defend the Meuse have startled the military authorities here. These defences are evidently intended to help the Germans against France, if they mean anything, and not to preserve the neutrality of Belgium. I do not know whether it is generally well understood that in the event of another Franco-German war the road into France from Germany would inevitably be through Belgium, which thus might again be used as a great battle-ground, and that General Brialmont's fortifications would rather tend to facilitate a German march through that State and to keep the French from meeting them there. When surprise, to say the least of it, was shown here, M. Beernaet, in the Belgian Chamber, strove to explain away the impression in a speech clearly meant to throw dust in French eyes. All that has gone forward in Belgium, according to the theory held here, points to an agreement between King Leopold and Germany to the disadvantage of France. The King feels his position of monarch threatened by the Democratic and Socialist parties, and would have no objection to enter the cluster of small kingdoms which are now in the orbit of Prussia. His next heir is married to a Hohenzollern; and the Court, which is Germano-Austrian and aristocratic and clerical, detests French ideas, and thinks that the time will soon come when there will be no alternative between a Republic *à la Francaise* or a comfortable subjection like that of the Royal Family of Bavaria to the German imperial government. According to *La Laterne* everything is being actively prepared in Belgium for a breach of neutrality against France in the event of a Germano-French war. That journal affirms that instructions have been sent to the heads of army corps in Alsace-Lorraine to push on more rapidly the drill of recruits, and for the officers to prepare for war next spring. The contracts made by the Commissariat are for February, March, and April, and some months ago Prince Bismarck obtained an order, which he keeps in his desk, to be used at a moment's notice, for the mobilisation of the German army. This order would have been already executed, but for the old Emperor, who tries to keep peace in his time, and recoils from a second great campaign. It also appears that just before M. Herbette went to Berlin there was a situation so tense as to alarm M. de Freycinet. Prince Hohenlohe shortly after went to Paris to judge of the state of things there by the light of his own great experience. Although he did not go into the official world he saw that no electric fluid was gathering up there, despite the efforts of *La Revanche* and its pictorial street advertisements to make believe that France wanted to fly at the throat of Germany."

La Justice has the following, signed by M. Camile Pelletan:—"After sixteen years Germany threatens us with war under the curious pretext that it is not possible for us not to meditate attacking her. She is altogether wrong. France does not want war. She is passionately desirous of peace, but if she is attacked she will defend herself with a passion which will be all the more intense because the aggressions must be revolting. This is why her foreign policy is well traced out. It is her duty to cast aside all equivocation, and to afford no pretext for trumping up a charge against her. She must prove until the world is tired of her demonstrations that if other nations commit the crime of delivering modern and pacific Europe to destructive forces it is against France and in spite of her. Her next course to assure the maintenance of peace is to prepare actively for no matter what eventuality."

A Paris correspondent writes:—"I have asked a member of the Chamber who was consulted by M. Grevy in the late crisis, what he thinks of the prospects of peace. He said that we must not take all the prophets of evil 'au serieux,' much less 'au tragique;' but that unquestionably there is a state of things which looks grave. Race questions are, at bottom, the great disturbing causes at work now in the world. "A very small group of my compatriots," he added, "have been stupidly demonstrative of hatred towards Germany, and our friends the Russians have been trying to compromise us to such a degree as to force us become their open auxiliaries. We can't afford to quarrel with them for this, and we must not, if we can help it, go to war with Germany. At any rate, we won't be the aggressors, but we must be ready to leap up at any moment and to buckle on the sword. We have many great advantages as compared with our situation in 1870 and not least among them is the fact that we are accustomed to the idea that we must be beaten if we do not throw all our energies into the defence and resist everywhere with passion. There was really very little strain on the German armies in 1870. Wherever there was any of serious kind they did not resist well. Germany has allies; we have none, but allies are no good for a protracted campaign. We are relieved from the fear of an attack from Spain, but are threatened, perhaps, from Italy, which can only do us mischief along the Riviera. She is, however, too much afraid of the Tedesco to wish to weaken us, although she might be glad to take back Savoy and Nice. If the German armies met with a check the Italian army would turn round and fire at them." "But," I said, "Marshal von Moltke seems to think that Germany cannot go on much longer wearing her cumbrous armour." "That coming from his mouth is," said my interlocutor, "grave; but while the Slavs goes on hating the Germans there will be no peace for Germany or possibility of disarmament."

Surprise is felt at the Belgian General Brialmont being invited by King Christian to inspect the fortifications of Copenhagen, which have been a cause of strife between his Majesty and his Parliament. General Brialmont has been Belgian, not so much, the French military authorities state, to preserve the neutrality of that country, as to help the German army to accomplish a rapid march on Paris. Now Prince Bismarck has numerous personal enemies, but he has not a more irreconciliable one than the King of Denmark. It appears that the obus or shell torpedoes made with helofite by Krupp are greatly feared by engineer officers who may have to defend fortresses against German artillery. According to them this new class of projectile shatters rapidly and demolishes the masonry, even when it is protected by iron plating of a fort. A vast quantity of helofite torpedoes have been stored at Metz within the present year, and Krupp is now carrying out orders for the different German military places east of the Rhine. The Danish fortifications presumably are not strong enough to resist the torpedo obus in question.

Strenuous efforts are being made to get the red tapists at the War Office to push on with the work of increasing the strength of the Army. General Boulanger has had tremendous difficulties thrown in the way of his plans, and now complaints are made on account of the delay which has been caused by the disinclination of the committee to send the Army Bill to the Chambers in proper time. The increase of the cavalry is called for with special urgency, because, although this arm of service has been greatly improved since the Franco-German war, it falls far short of the effective strength of the Teutonic *reiterei*. There are, for instance, only seventy-eight regiments available for service in Europe, and these might have to be drawn on at any moment for Algeria, Tunis, or Senegal. The Germans on the other hand, have ninety-three regiments, and even if the ten new cavalry regiments provided for in General Boulanger's New Army Bill, were added to the French mounted forces there would still be a numerical difference of five regiments between the two countries. Moreover, four of the additional French regiment would have to be left in Africa in case of mobilisation for war an Europe. It is to be observed, however, that in the event of war with Germany the French would have an advantage being able to concentrate their whole cavalry force on the North-Eastern frontier, infantry and artillery only being required for the defence of the mountainous regions or the seaboard. The German in similar circumstances, it is argued here, would be obliged to leave a large portion of their mounted troops on the Eastern and South-Eastern frontiers even should Russia remain neutral.

As a specimen of what is being said in Paris on the subject of European armaments, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* draws attention to the advice given to his fellow-countrymen by M. Cornely, a Royalist journalist of talent. The article to which I refer is headed "Let us Disarm," and the suggestions offered by the writer may be briefly summed up thus: France is being gradually ruined by the immensity of her military expenditure, which exceeds that of any other Power. She is therefore confronted by two alternatives. France must either go to war at once with Germany, utilising her enormous forces, which will never be in a better condition, or she must "disarm"—that is to say, reduce her army to 250,000 trained soldiers who have a thorough taste for the profession. If France's bold initiative is followed by the other Powers, she will have rendered a signal service to humanity. If not, she will prosper while Europe is being bled to death. M. Cornely's arguments speak for themselves, and though there is no chance of their having any effect such expressions of opinion at this particular moment are in themselves remarkable. M. Camille Pelletan again enlarges to-day on the European situation, and repeats the advice which he tendered a few days ago—that France should maintain a pacific attitude, but make energetic preparations in readiness for all eventualities. Even M. Henri Rochefort joins in the general chorus in an article entitled "Threats from the Other Side of the Rhine," in which he reproaches the partisans of the Colonial policy with having wasted millions which are urgently required for the reorganisation of the French army. In the opinion of the brilliant pamphleteer, Germany will not allow France time to supply her troops with weapons which are infinitely superior to those wielded by her own soldiers. In short, this is a race against time, and Germany will not suffer France to get all the headway. I might multiply examples of what is being said here on this question of peace and war, but those which I have given will have abundantly sufficed to illustrate the tone of thought prevailing at the present moment. The prospect is not edifying, though the optimists persist in declaring that war

would not predict, but he was sure that if the Russians did come, it would be at so distant a period that his card would be so timeworn as to be useless.

A little later the Doctor encountered an Eurasian, who attacked the English authorities savagely. He was educated by them, he said, and used to love England, but now he despised it and wished it all manner of evil. "The time of trouble in India for us converts to Christianity is slowly ripening, and a score of years will not pass by before a mutiny breaks out. Oh, then I shall be of service!"

Later on the Doctor entered a mosque one day, and had a chat with the mollah, who complained bitterly of the taxes imposed by the English Government. "The taxes are terrible . . . on salt alone see how much we have to pay. The infidel English gisours suck the marrow from our bones—may evil befall them!—and we, poor wretches, suffer and perish by scores. There is no doctor near, and not even a town whither it would be possible to repair for the necessaries of life," and so forth. Still more violent in his language was a Hindu dervish, whom the Doctor met on board an Indus steamer. The dervish's father had been blown from the mouth of a cannon at Lahore during the Mutiny. "Should a Nana Sahib show himself now," said the mild Hindu, "and they say that God has conferred immortality on him on account of the last Mutiny, I should be the first to rush immediately to cut the telegraph wires, and tear up the rails of the railways, out of revenge for my executed father. Believe me, I am not alone in this, there are hundreds—no, not hundreds, thousands, tens and hundreds of thousands of such disaffected men as I am, in the midst of our population who are ready, not only with their hands, but even with their teeth, to seize everything which belongs to the English here. Just wait; it may not be to-day, nor to-morrow, but something will happen. Perhaps while you are here to see it. Everywhere, wherever you go, are discontented men. And with whom? With the English."

In Kurrachee (Karachi) Dr. Pashino found a hotel-keeper who could talk Russian, having lived long in Constantinople, where he had many Russian friends. With him he had much interesting conversation. A little later another Russian-speaking acquaintance was made by him—a traveller by rail, who turned out to be an emigrant from Russia, who had served under General Chernaief in Tashkent. He does not seem to have fully appreciated the affability of his new friends, for one of them, a Persian, robbed him of all his money. On arriving at Madras he applied for aid to the English authorities. Lord Hobart naturally referred for advice to the Russian Embassy in London. The Embassy not unnaturally disclaimed all acquaintance with Dr. Pashino, who found himself in consequence of this disclaimer in a mort unpleasant position. The Embassy did not know—its junior secretaries do not know everything—that "the highly placed person" who sent Dr. Pashino to India was the Emperor Alexnder III. But so it was. Accordingly, after reference had been made to St. Petersburg, Dr. Pashino—in spite of the Russian Embassy in London—was enabled to go on his way rejoicing.

A ROMANCE OF THE FAR WEST.

THE American papers to hand by the last mail publish accounts of the romantic elopement of a well-known Brooklyn belle with a Red Indian. The following version of the affair appears in a New York journal:—

A handsome, closed carriage drove up with a flourish in a huge pile of snow in front of the office of Justice Weed, on Henderson street, Jersey City, and a coachman wearing a handsome livery sprang nimbly down and ran quickly up the steps to the front door of the Justice's residence. The legal luminary looked out of his office window in the basement and wondered why the driver did not come down the area stairs, but he lazily yawned and was preparing himself for a perusal of the law on mortgages, when the yarn was cut short by the entrance of a servant into his office, who told him there was a gentleman and a lady upstairs who wanted to be married. Business was dull, and the Justice was just in the humour for taking a marriage fee. He ran quickly up to the parlour. A tall, swarthy man, clad in a long ulster and fur collar and yellow kid gloves, with a sealskin hat on his head, stood in the centre of the room. He carelessly threw open his coat and displayed a heavy gold chain suspended from the outside of a black business coat, the end of the chain being in his outside breast-pocket. Beside him stood a handsome young girl with a wealth of golden hair, lithe and slenderly built. She was clad in a long sealskin dolman, which was thrown open, showing a handsome black satin dress, with jet ornaments. A pair of earrings in the form of an arrow with a diamond for the point decorated her ears. After the Justice had looked at the couple for a few minutes, which courtesy on his part was exchanged by his visitors, the man said in a deep, sonorous tone:

"We want to get married. Are you Justice Weed?"

The genial Justice responded in the affirmative, and asked the names of the couple. He was informed by the male member of the group that he was named Swift.

"That is my name among the American people, but out in my own country I am known as Cloud-Foot. I have been with Buffalo Bill and have got leave of absence for ten days, and I want to marry this young lady."

He spoke in a pure accent, and for the first time it dawned on the Justice that he was talking to one of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country in which he was a Justice. When he looked closer he saw that his visitor wore a long bunch of hair tied in a knot at the top of his head and that he bore all the characteristics of an Indian. At the allusion to the young woman the girl at his side dropped her eyes and smiled at the Justice. The dispenser of law expressed his willingness to marry the couple, and turning to the young woman asked her name. She said that she was Annette Copeland and lived on De Kalb avenue, near Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. Then the Justice prepared to perform the ceremony, but before proceeding asked the names of the couple. The Indian repeated his name and said he was twenty-eight years of age. The young girl said that she was seventeen years and ten months old. Justice Weed promptly closed proceedings by saying:

"You are under age, young woman, and I cannot marry you, and you must be eighteen years old before you can be married in this State."

The girl burst into tears, while her companion looked sternly on.

"We tried to get married in New York," said the young woman between her sobs, "and they refused to marry us. I thought if we came to New Jersey we could get married. Oh, please do marry us, won't you? I must get married, because I love him so," turning to her companion, who looked stolidly at her, but made no comment.

"I'm sorry," said the Justice helplessly, "but I can't assist you in this matter. You see the girl is under age and I won't break the laws for you or anybody else."

Slowly and with considerable emphasis the young woman's companion drew from his pocket a huge roll of bills, and picking out five ten-dollar notes, laid them on the table beside the justice, and said:

"I will give you 50 dirs. if you marry us."

"I'm sorry," said the Justice, "I cannot break the laws for you or anybody else in this respect."

"I'll add 50 dirs. more," said the young woman. "I've left my home and can't return. Won't you help me out of this affair?"

The exemplar of Jersey justice was inexorable, and positively declined to be bribed or driven into a breakage of the law. He invited the couple to be seated, and commenced to question them. He learned that the girl had visited Buffalo Bill's show at Staten Island, and there became acquainted with Swift, or "Cloud-Foot," her Indian lover. He was at that time riding a wild Indian horse. Her visits to the show of the Indians became more frequent after that, and she finally became enamoured of "Cloud-Foot." The intimacy ripened into love, and resulted in a proposition on the part of the young girl's lover to leave her home and parents and marry him. Several New York clergymen to whom they appealed refused to perform the marriage ceremony, and the couple finally determined to come to Jersey City. It was intimated to the Justice that the ceremony was necessary to avoid a scandal in the family of the young woman. The girl was more closely questioned by the Justice, and she finally admitted that the name she gave was not the correct one, but was assumed.

"I intended to sign my correct name after the ceremony had been performed," she told the Justice, "but since you have refused to marry us I won't tell you my right name. I'll get married anyhow, in spite of you."

The girl and her escort then left the Justice's parlor and went out again to the coach, which they entered and were rapidly driven away.

SUBMARINE BOATING.

A FURTHER trial has been made at Tilbury of the submarine torpedo boat Nautilus, the ascending and descending powers of which were recently demonstrated in the West India Docks. The second trial took place in presence of a large number of naval and military men, amongst whom was Lord Charles Beresford. The boat was made to rise and sink, and to take short trips on the surface, and under water hidden from view of the spectators on shore. The limited space prevented the Nautilus running full speed, and the Dock Company objected to experiments with exploding torpedoes. What was done gave great satisfaction and great hope. During the day Mr. Campbell, the inventor, explained the principle upon which his vessel is constructed. Fish and animals subsisting in water rise and sink simply by muscular contraction or expansion. The same expansion and contraction is given to his boat by placing in the hull a series of metal cylinders into which are fitted rams or drums, which can be protruded or withdrawn by a simple process, governed and worked by the crew of the vessel, by means similar to those used in steering an ordinary ship. The inventor claims that he has produced a boat which is perfectly under control; can be kept at any given depth; can be raised or sunk rapidly or slowly; can be propelled at 10 knots an hour, or floated or submerged, and may be kept for hours or days without using a fraction of the stored propelling power. The Nautilus is a cigar-shaped vessel, 60 feet long and eight feet diameter amidships. She is propelled noiselessly by twin electric engines, worked from storage batteries of large capacity. For safety, she is divided into four compartments, all the projectors and machinery being contained in one of these, so as to render them under easy control. Besides the projectors she is fitted with water ballast as well as horizontal rudders, and in case of an absolute breakdown, such as might be caused by collision or a similar accident, a turn of a bolt will enable the crew to release a heavy weight, and so raise her to the surface. Thus, everything is believed to have been done to ensure absolute safety to all lives within her.

M. DE FREYCINET A REVOLUTIONIST.

CAPTAIN PINET has brought out in Paris a history, in 400 pages, of the Ecole Polytechnique. It is a brightly written and anecdotic work, and clearly by one who has lived the life of the famous school with which it deals. It has some interesting pages on the part the pupils took in the Revolution of 1848, and notably that of M. de Freycinet, who then ranked among them as a sergeant. The Polytechnique has always been Voltarian and Liberal. It was then under the direction of a General Aupick, who was against the restored Bourbons in 1830, and, although overwhelmed with favours by Louis Philippe, despised him because of the platitude of his policy. The General, for form's sake, when all Paris was tremulous with emotion, and not knowing how the Revolution was going to end, convoked the pupils in the amphitheatre of the school, and read them a lecture on the duty of steady couduct. He hoped they would look on at the passing events as impossible. All present save one sergeant, the young De Freycinet, accepted the good advice. He advanced toward the desk behind which the general stood, and said "Our firm intention is to go and join the National Guard with the design of flinging ourselves between it and the people to avoid the effusion of blood." These words were applauded by all the fellow pupils, and the general regretted that he was not one of them. The school than marched behind the sergeant to the Place du Pantheon. On the way they met a battalion of infantry, which presented arms to them, and at the Pantheon they were joined by the mayor of their arrondissement, who, girt with his tricoloured scarf, set out with them to preach conciliation. They then directed their steps towards the Hotel de Ville, and met Victor Hugo, in his uniform of a peer of France, coming out of La Place Royale with his two sons, and brandishing a carbine. He called a Polytechnique lad, and said to him, "Go and harangue the people, who are in touch with youth." They went and did so, and then proceeded at the head of an enthusiastic miltitude to the Town-hall. The Prefect of the Seine, on being summoned by them to let them have the grand balcony, answered, "The King only has a right to command," to which Corporal Augier replied "You mistake. The people are supreme to-day." The Compte de Rambuteau then capitulated, and the school was master of the Hotel de Ville. In its march through the streets it got so bitten by the revolutionary spirit that so far from preaching conciliation it everywhere used its eloquence to get the National Guard to oppose the troops when the latter would not fraternise. A lane was opened in the crowd in the square in front by the Polytechnique lads for Lamirtine, Louis Blanc, and Gandier le Pages. De Freycinet went in, and as soon as he was named, dictated to the Provisional Government a decree naming him and 17 of his comrades to be aides-de-camp of that pacific body. General Pelissier was one of the 17. M. de Freycinet took the decree to the *Moniteur* to be printed, and has still the original.

AN ACTRESS WHO BECAME AN AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.

THE death which occurred recently of Sir John Crampton, Bart., K.C.B., who at one time held the post of British Minister to the United States, recalls, says the *New York World*, a somewhat romantic episode which caused considerable scandal some four and twenty years ago. Shortly after he had been withdrawn from Washington at the request of President Buchanan he was appointed Ambassador to Russia. He was at the time a bachelor of about fifty-five years of age, and exceedingly popular among his colleagues. While at St. Petersburg he became enamoured of an operatic star, whose want of artistic talent was more than compensated by her great beauty. Her name was Victoria Balfe. She was the daughter of the celebrated composer, and her nationality was the same as that of Sir John, namely Irish. To the intense astonishment of everybody he offered her his hand in marriage, and the wedding took place at St. Petersburg in March, 1860. The shock created by this sudden transition from the stage to the highest rank of society proved somewhat painful to the notions of etiquette of certain exalted personages in the Russian capital, and Sir John was a few months latter, at his own request, transferred to the less important mission of Madrid. Queen Isabella's notions of propriety appear to have been somewhat less rigid, and Lady Crampton became one of the acknowledged belles of the gay Madrid Court. In the winter of 1863-64 the Duc de Frias, one of the grandest nobles in Spain, who at the present moment is Governor of Madrid, but at that time was a young chamberlain of twenty-five years of age, returned to Spain after a prolonged absence abroad, most of which he had spent in England, where he was exceedingly popular. Meeting Lady Crampton at the Court ball he fell desperately in love with the fair Ambassadress, and as the comparison between the brilliant young Duke and her elderly husband could only be to the disadvantage of the latter, poor Sir John soon became aware that he no longer possessed his wife's affections or even her gratitude.

The grand passion existing between the Ambassadress and the Duke became notorious; nothing, however, occurred to create any real scandal. At length Lady Crampton determined to leave her husband, and going straight to London, presented a petition for divorce, or rather for the annulment of her marriage with Sir John, on the ground that it had never been consummated. Aware that he had hopelessly lost the affection of his wife, Sir John, whose conduct must be attributed partly to common sense and partly to an almost Quixotic generosity and gallantry, gave a kind of admission of truth of his wife's statement and allowed judgment to be pronounced against himself. His conduct was appreciated by the countrymen of Cervantes, and no foreign ambassador has ever enjoyed similar popularity among the Spaniards of every degree, to that of Sir John Crampton. He remained at Madrid until his retirement from the diplomatic service in 1869.

Immediately after the annulment of her marriage the ex-Lady Crampton lost no time in marrying the Duke de Frias, and with an incomprehensible want of delicacy, the newly wedded couple proceeded direct from Paris to Madrid, where naturally they found every door closed against them. Even easy-going Queen Isabella was outraged by the heartlessness and want of gratitude and delicacy shown by the newly-fledged Duchess, and refused to receive her. Enraged, the Duke resigned his post of Chamberlain, sent back to the sovereign his grand cordon of the Order of Charles III., and withdrew from Spain. During the following fifteen years he resided abroad, mostly at Biarritz. Notwithstanding the very natural suppositions to the contrary, the married life of the Duke was comparatively uneventful, and he is reported to have lived happily with his wife until 1870, when she died. Some time ago he married *en secondes noces* a Countess Pignatelli, and has, within the past few months, reappeared at Madrid for the first time since 1864.

JAPANESE PRINTS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A VERY interesting collection of Japanese prints is now on view in the King's Library of the British Museum. Fortunately for the admirers of Japanese art the native wood-engravers have for centuries been in the habit of reproducing the most celebrated works of their greatest artists in albums which may be picked up in the shops of Yedo for a few shillings apiece. In this way the choicest productions from the studios of all ages are placed within the reach of the people, who, with that instinctive love of the beautiful which belongs to them, have taken full advantage of the privilege thrown in their way. It is mainly due to these albums that the succession of artists has remained unbroken, and that the different schools of painting have maintained their separate existence. In no country in the world, except in China, has the system of reproducing in cheap woodcuts the *chef d'œuvres* of native artists been carried out so largely; and by no other engravers than the Japanese has this work been executed with such true artistic feeling and skilful touch.

A large collection of these albums, representing every school of Japanese art, has lately been acquired by the trustees of the British Museum; and a selection of those which best illustrate the different phases through which the art has passed has been arranged for public inspection. This exhibition brings out one point which cannot fail to strike every one who examines it; and that is, that the groundwork of the art in all its branches is essentially Chinese. The series begins with some Japanese reproductions of Chinese drawings; and so full are they of life, vigour, and beauty, that it is hard to distinguish them from some of the less brilliant works of native artists. Following on these are the representations of the works of artists of the Chinese school; and in these is certainly apparent a more ingenious grace, a more harmonious warmth, and a greater purity of line, than is commonly found in Chinese drawings. But still the art is the same. There are the same ideas, the same arrangement, and the same treatment, up to a certain point; but there is added an indescribable grace which belongs to the works of Japanese draftsmen alone. This is especially observable in a beautiful little print of a drawing by Sesshin (1421-1507), who paid a visit to China to inspect the works of the old masters and to view the scenery which had inspired them. On his return he founded a school of artists, whose style, however, differs very little from that of the Chinese school, as will be seen from the woodcut referred to. A wearied traveller leans over the sloping trunk of a willow-tree, while by him stands his horse fully caparisoned. If it were not for the vitality imparted to the horse and a certain unspeakable grace given to every line in the picture, it might readily be taken for the work of a Chinese artist. The Kano school follows in succession, with the wonderfully effective sketches of Tanyu (died 1674); but, if possible, even more remarkable are the drawings of the Shijo or Naturalistic school. In these works we see a force given to all natural objects which is almost startling in its vividness, and effects produced which have a strangely weired beauty. A notable instance of this is a drawing by Goshun (died 1811) of a couple of rabits seen by moonlight: it is extremely curious as well as beautiful. In this school we find prominent also the comic element, which has found full eccentric development in the works of the modern popular school. This last phase of the art is the one best known in England, principally through the sketches of Hokusai. The works of this artist are well represented in the Museum exhibition, and amply confirm his position as one of the most dramatic as well as one of the most comic artists of Japan. Many of the typical works of his most distinguished disciples are also exhibited; and altogether the collection gives a good general idea of the art, "from the egg to the apple."

NEW PLAY BY M. SARDOU.

A NEW PLAY by M. Victorien Sardou has been produced at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin, Paris. It is entitled "Le Crocodile." The Crocodile is the name of a steamer bound for Java, whither it is taking a number of passengers, many of whom are Dutch, and persons of note and wealth, with a large following of domestics. The *Daily News'* correspondent thus describes the play:—One of the passengers is one Richard Morgan. He is flying from Rotterdam, where he embezzled a large sum as a clerk in his uncle's bank, and, the better to hide his identity, has taken the name of Kolt. The Crocodile doctor, who bears the Britannic name of "Jemmy," although a Swiss, is engaged when the curtain rises in a flirtation with Miss Olivia, who is from Boston, United States, and is one of those young ladies who go in for equal rights. With the above there are De Chevreillac, a boulevardier; Peter Becque, a solemn and pompous Mynheer who has practised law in Amsterdam, and thinks himself a political wiseacre; Strapoulos, a Levantine of doubtful nationality; and Nono Niki, son of the King of Siam, on his return from Paris, where he has been at school. He talks, with an Oriental accent, a kind of broken Boulevard French, which is intended to put the audience in good humour, and, conscious of his royal status, is at no trouble to give himself airs. Another passenger is Rogoit, the traveller for an eau-de-cologne manufacturer, who, the better to get off his wares and to get at rich people, is disguised as an English parson, and makes an impression on a maiden lady, Miss Kipsick, evidently a corruption of "keepsake." This lady has for her humble companion Mdlle. de Witt Liliane, a nobly born Dutch girl, reduced by her father's fault to poverty. The latter takes a tender interest in Richard Morgan, alias Kolt, and he in her. Indeed, Dick Kolt wipes the eyes of all the other gentlemen, and is regarded by most of the ladies as a hero. They have formed this opinion of him because one day when, in a shark-infested sea, a child fell overboard, he jumped after it and saved it. He is a pleasant, dare-devil fellow, and there is a notion that a romance must be bound up in his life. A fire breaks out in the steamer, the engine bursts, and the next tableau shows us the survivors of the wreck on a desert island. They have formed themselves into a community and have named Dick Kolt governor of the isle. Every one in this community rises or falls to his or her natural level. The strong-minded and quick-brained get to the top, and those who have had lots of money and no brains go at once to the bottom and become the Gibeonites and scullions of the intelligent men and women. The colonists marry, and are given in marriage, and the false parson officiates at their nuptials. Dr. Jemmy becomes Miss Olivia's husband, and the tables are turned on the genteel Miss Kipsick, who has to act as servant to Mdlle. Liliane. They form all, notwithstanding their ups and downs, a rather happy settlement. They are clothed not exactly in fig-leaves, but in other foliage and bright flowers. The evil one of this Eden is Strapoulos, who is restless and ambitious, and plots with the Dutch politician to knock over Dick Kolt and form a dual Government. They agree to seize and garrotte him; and on his refusal to give them the key of the stores which have been saved from the wrecks are going to do so, when some Malay pirates opportunely intervene, and carry off all the inhabitants save Dick and Liliane. They are like Adam and Eve in Paradise; but the man in this case has a sin to confess. He makes a clean breast of it, owns himself the swindler of his uncle, and is pardoned by his fair companion. As they avow their love a Dutch vessel touches at the Island, and they go in it to Batavia, where the drama ends. There the persons seized by the pirates turn up, and all the passengers of the crocodile find each other together in the Grand Hotel des Indes, where most of them get their matrimonial bonds regularized. Morgan, when they are there, is led in by the officers of the residence and fancies himself arrested for his misdeeds. He is relieved from his painful apprehension by a letter announcing his uncle's death, and telling him that he has come into the wealth of the defunct. The police were only seeking for him to identify him as the heir. Dick becomes the legal husband of Mdlle. De Witt, and all ends happily. The fete at the Governor's is an occasion for charming music and dancing. Nothing can be more exquisite than a waltz on the deck of the Crocodile. M. Marius personates Morgan; Mdlle. Legault, Liliane; M. Cooper, M. Chevrillac; and Mdlle. Lericke, Miss Kipsick. Nothing can be more gorgeous than the scenery, and the wreck out at sea is wondrous in its realism. In the Palm Tree Island there is an imposing ruin of a temple. The actors and actresses had a hard task to sustain the interest, and I fancy that the public will not like a piece which is so spectacular, so devoid of emotion, and so deficient in the broad fun that an extravaganza needs. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* remarks that the piece reminds one strongly of several old plays, and also of Tom Taylor's "Overland Route."

"THE QUEEN OF THE WEST."

SAN FRANCISCO, which less than forty years ago was a waste of sandhills, and which thirty years ago was struggling to attract attention, is now in reality the first city of the West, with a population of something under 400,000. Sacramento is the capital of California, just as York is the capital of Yorkshire, and Lancaster the capital of Lankashire, while Leeds and Sheffield, Liverpool and Manchester, are places which on this count are of no importance whatsoever. San Francisco does not seem to mind the political superiority of Sacramento. She goes on growing and flourishing, and it will be plenty of time by-and-by, when there is nothing else to do, to demand the greatness now being accorded a city which is a mere village or rural retreat by comparison with "the queen of the West." Those who came to San Francisco with the rush, and did not find gold, often found something even more valuable. Such as got hold of the land upon which the town was springing up did far better than the best of the placer miners. (Placer mining is simply digging in the loose earth, as it was done in the old days, before shafts were sunk and batteries employed, as they have to be sunk and employed now for either silver or gold mining.) What wondrous opportunities of obtaining wealth a man of keen business ability must have had, thrown in such a place as San Francisco about the time when she first began to develop her resources. Well, if one is to believe only half what one is told by old Californian settlers, there was no possible opportunity but what has been fully sifted and weighed out and made the most of. If it hadn't been, San Francisco would not now be in the position in which we find it. California is wonderfully well wooded. All her slopes are thick with every variety of the pine tree. San Francisco is built almost entirely of wood. This is—so I was told—because wooden houses are best in places which are subject to shocks of earthquake. I should think, however, this statement is not strictly accurate. Wood is cheap and plentiful bricks are scarce and dear; a wooden house—or a frame house, to use the local phraseology—can be run up in a week at small expense; a brick house would take a long while and cost a lot of money. If brick or stone houses were really dangerous to live in, none of them would be built; in a variety of instances, where traders and others wish to be different from their neighbours, and have the means of gratifying their vanity, they have erected very solid structures of brick or stone work. But brick or stone work is a rarity in San Francisco. Even the Palace Hotel, of which the city is so proud, has an enormous amount of wood in its construction. The outer rails of corridors, the ornamental pillars, and a variety of other things used in buildings of this sort, are of wood, where in England or in the Eastern States they would be of stone or iron. Everything is very dear in San Francisco. That is, money has not the purchasing power that it has in older cities. They say that in the early days there was no currency less than gold; the next stage was when a dollar was the smallest amount paid or received for anything. Then a bit became the equivalent of our farthing. Now that position is held by the five-cent piece or nickel. The word bit is peculiar to Western America; it is almost peculiar to San Francisco. A bit is twelve cents and a half, but as the United States Government, in its wisdom and in its desire as well for a decimal system, does not make any such coin or token, there is difficulty in the way of this bit business, which flourishes, nevertheless; chiefly because it is profitable to the storekeeper, who, and not the purchaser, sets the prices. Out West the only pieces of money are the twenty dollars (a very fine and large coin, sometimes known as the eagle), the ten dollars, the five dollars—these are gold. Next come the dollar, the half-dollar, the quarter-dollar, and the dime—these are silver. After these comes the nickle, or five-cent piece, a trifle thicker and about the same diameter as an English sixpence, but of base metal. Copper coinage there is none. Five cents, or a fraction more than two-pence half-penny English, is the smallest anybody can pay for anything. The dime is value ten cents. Trouble by means of the bit arises in this wise. Twenty-five cents (or as near as it is possible to get to our shilling) is two bits; if you go into a shop and ask for something which costs one bit, you must pay fifteen cents for it, though apparently the price is only twelve and a half cents. You give a shilling and receive a dime, or two nickels, in return; or you give a dime and a nickel or two dimes and receive a nickel; do what you will, the result is the same—you have to pay fifteen cents for what is admitted to be only worth twelve and a half cents. I am free to confess that the difficulty is not a very great one, inasmuch as it is not easy to find anything worth having which is not priced two bits. In the poorer quarters, and in places where prices do not rule at the highest rates, dice are kept in the cigar shops, drinking-saloons, &c. A buyer wanting something worth a bit throws to see whether he shall pay two bits or nothing for it. If out of one hundred throws he wins fifty and loses fifty—as he should if the dice are fair, according to the law of chances—he makes a profit, as he has got each bit's worth for a bit, instead of having to pay five cents extra for it. Gold is the only recognised currency in California. This is noticeable, as throughout the rest of the States it is customary to pay and receive, down to as little as a dollar, in paper. When Californians want to send money through the post, they often pay a trifling premium for paper, just as we pay for post-office orders. Such things as post-office orders are not necessary in a country which abounds in paper, some of which, if honoured by the Treasury, would only be honoured in silver. So it says on it. This paper is, however, always of full value. As I have said, it is over value in California, and is not always to be got. A day or two after we landed in San Francisco, I went to one of the chief banks to raise money on a letter of credit. I asked for a thousand dollars, and was told that, as my letter was for English money, I had better have £200, and the bank would exchange it for dollars. For my £200 I received 971 dols. 50 cents., and have reason to believe I was fairly well treated. I mention the amount because people in England are in the habit of reckoning five dollars to the sovereign. If English coin or paper is cashed at the money-changers', they charge full 4s. 2d. for every dollar. When the bank teller had reckoned up what was the absolute best he could do for me, he planked down the amount all in gold—or all but the old fifty cents. As this was very inconvenient, I asked for paper, and he managed to scrape me up 500 dols. in greasy, torn dilapidated notes, like the provincial and Scotch and Irish "soft" carried by graziers and horsedealers in remote parts of the country. Dirty and soiled as the notes were, I was glad to get them, as, though money in any shape is good, the big twenty-dollar pieces of America are rather awkard as part of a traveller's baggage. In such bars as that at the palace and at all the better class establishments, no drink is possible under two bits. If you want anything special, you must pay still more for it. Cigars are dreadfully dear, owing to the heavy duty. I know the Americans become very angry if an Englishman does not respect their cigars; but I can't help that. I didn't care for what I got at any time in America, and fancy that the best cigars from "the island" are to be bought in London. Perhaps this is matter of taste. Americans, and especially Western Americans, smoke their cigars quite soft—green, they call it—and would not look at what we consider the very best, because the very dryest and the best preserved, here in England. The price is awful. Two duties have to be paid: a fixed price duty and an *ad valorem* duty. Two dollars and a half per pound and 25 per cent. *ad volorem*. A man buying ten thousand dollars' worth of cigars, say, for a store—cheap, moderate, and expensive—would have to pay at least another ten thousand dollars, or cent. per cent. in Government duties. Then comes in the rate of profit of the storekeeper, which is a higher rate then would be expected in England. The result is that you can't get a cigar fit to smoke under a shilling; then it is small and of by no means an exquisite flavour. Other things are not much cheaper. For a low-crowned felt hat, of what we should consider common material and workmanship—say, of the six-and-six sort, as distinguished from the half-guinea—I paid 5 dols., or as near a guinea as it is easy to get. A bottle of champagne is the same price, and the odds are that it is champagne that never saw the champagne country. Which reminds me that the most popular brand of champagne throughout the States is a compound known as Piper-Heidsieck. Tablets and advertisements of this are to be seen every-where. Piper and Heidsieck are, in France, as distinct as Salisbury and Gladstone are in England. But then the Piper-Heidsieck of America has never been seen in France. Nor, I should think, has it ever before been heard of in England. For a shave and hair-cut, with what is called a dry shampoo—the rubbing of some lather upon the hair and then the wiping of it off again—the charge is a dollar and a half—say, six and threepence! Cab fares are in proportion. After we left I reckoned that every mile we had travelled in a hired carriage cost two dollars. To set against this are the cars, some of which are worked by endless wire and stationary engines, and others of which are horse cars like our own, and one or other of which, sometimes both, run up and down almost every street. A uniform system of fares obtains here. You pay five cents and go to the whole distance, or any part of it. People who know their way about and don't mind walking a few yards, need never use private conveyances. This is perhaps why private conveyances are so expensive. I was very much struck with the completeness of the car system in San Francisco, which was the first of the sort I had seen, and thought how superior it was, not only to our own, but to the Australian. Although it must interfere with those who have their own vehicles—the roads are shocking—the poorer classes are undoubtedly benefited by it. The badness of the way is not, however, due to the car rails alone. The road is laid with round, untrimmed stones, similar, except that they are larger and rougher, to those with which mews used to be laid in London, and which seem designed specially for the purpose of laming horses. Never saw anything so bad before in main streets of a flourishing town—never thought anything so bad was possible. In the suburbs the roads are much better, but as 'Frisco is built almost entirely on sand hills, there is much difficulty in keeping the roads in good order. Some of the hills are almost impassable to horses, and here is found the great use of the wire cars, which run up and down these steep grades almost as though they were on the ordinary level. Before I had taken leave of the United States, I found that the wire car and the horse car obtain everywhere. An American cannot, or will not, believe that we only allow tramcars in meaner neighbourhoods, and prevent them running through districts sacred to roal swells and their nearest imitators, the genteel classes.—*Referee*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Payne, Capt., Bo., G. I. P. R. Volunteers, from leave, from England.

JANUARY. 11.

Benson, Lt., Bl., R.A., on leave, from R. Pindi.

JANUARY. 12.

Ross, Lt., Bl., H'ghland Lt. Inf., on leave, from Deolali.
Howell, Lt., Bl., N. Fus., on leave, from Deolali.
Robinson, Surg., Bl., Med. Staff, on duty, from Mean Meer.
Hotham, Capt., Bo., Rl. Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hunt, Major, Bl., R.A., on duty, from Meerut.
Forjett, Major., Bo., 4th Bo. Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Davies, Capt., Bl., Bde. Major, Allahabad, on leave from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Edwards, Lt., Bo., 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Amedabad.

JANUARY. 12.

Francklyn, Major, Mad. Comt., on leave, to Secunderabad.
Heming, Major, Mad. Police, from leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 13, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Headquarters this day, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 15th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade:—Sections 24 (1&2) 30, 31, and 32.

3. It is notified that during the Rifle Association meeting no class firing can be carried on at Coorla. The meeting commences on Monday 17, and will close on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

4. Tickets for Rifle Association meeting are now ready for issue. Members are requested to apply for them on or before Saturday next. To be paid for on application.

5. Vol. L. Francis, A Co., is granted six months leave of absence from the 10th instant.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

ADJT-GENL'S OFFICE, SIMLA, 1ST JAN. 1887.

IN order that the appointment of probationers for the Staff Corps may be published at as early a date as possible, Officers Commanding Bengal Cavalry and Infantry regiments are requested to report to the Adjutant-General in India the arrival of probationers immediately they join their native regiments.

Attention is invited to Horse Guards' G. O. 134, "Good Conduct Medals," dated 1st November 1886.

2. Commanding Officers will take steps to adjust the gratuities of such of the non-commissioned officers and men as may be serving in India.

The following transfers are ordered:—Major-General M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Commanding Oudh Division, to the Command of the Rawal Pindi Division, vice His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding Allahabad Division, to the Command of the Oudh Division, vice Major-General Dillon.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the make following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Personal Staff—Captain the Hon'ble F E Allsop, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, vice Major I S M Hamilton, officiating as Interpreter.

Note—Major Hamilton officiated as Interpreter, in addition to his duties of Aide-de-Camp, from the 23rd August to the 20th October 1886, inclusive.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant N C Taylor, West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation, dated 8th December 1886.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant C C Boileau, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant C H H Gough, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 19 Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity.

14th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant N C Taylor, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Major T Dean, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Becher, seconded on appointment as Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, dated 9th October 1886.

Captain A De V Alexander, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade, vice Deane, who continues seconded, dated 9th October 1886.

Captain C J Roberts, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Alexander, dated 9th October 1886.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant A G Medley, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity.

42nd Gurkha Light Infantry—Lieutenant C H Beville, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated 1st December 1886.

1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas—Major L R Battye, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Molloy, appointed Commandant, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas.

Major L R H D Campbell, Wing Commander, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Battye, on furlough.

Captain A R Martin, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Battye.

Lieutenant J M Smith, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Martin.

Lieutenant J Philipps, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Chenevix-Trench, transferred to 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major A J C Wrench, West Riding Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Under Transport Regulations, part I, para 256, clause (i); and part II, para 513, clause (c).

The undermentioned officer has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department under the provisions of clause 78, Indian Army Circular of 1883, as modified by clause 89, Indian Army Circular of 1885:—

Lieut C B Judge, 1st Battn. 2nd Gurkha Regt.

Lieutenant H G Harvey, Royal Engineers, is granted six weeks' leave in India, with effect from the 23rd December 1886, to study the native languages.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.—Major F W R Jones, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Major C R Orde, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.—Capt C W Park, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel G W Willock to Calcutta, on private affairs, from the 15th November 1886 to the 10th January 1887, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

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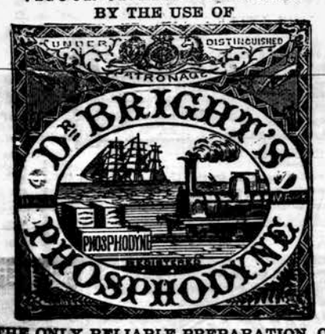

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NOTICES.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, while for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

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Every package of Dr. De Roos preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WARREN DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable. Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARCE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ"; "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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COLD AIR MACHINES.
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IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

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ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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So called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do.	,, 45
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Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial 80

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Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial 35

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Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements Rs. 5 to 60

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AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.

THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat...	...Rs.	100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome	... ,,	125 to 135
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THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

DUNNETT & Co.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,
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Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

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